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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1860.

☞ We know that there are thousands of honest and conscientious Breckinridge men among us, and we wish they could be dispassionate enough to view things aright. They profess to think, as we do, that the election of Lincoln would be a mighty national evil, and we think that a very little inquiry and reflection would convince them that there is no chance for the election of Lincoln except through the operation of the Breckinridge electoral tickets in the Northern States. We strongly hope that Lincoln can be defeated even if the Northern Breckinridge tickets shall be kept in the field, but the withdrawal of those tickets would render that result absolutely certain. If then Lincoln shall be elected, the responsibility, say the whole of it, will rest upon the heads of Mr. Breckinridge and his friends. There is, as the Richmond Whig says, no evading or dodging this palpable, incontrovertible fact.

Why, then, keep Breckinridge in the field? Nobody but a consummate fool believes that he stands the slightest possible chance of an election either by the people or by the House of Representatives. He is simply out of the question. And every vote given to him, whether at the North or at the South, is a vote in aid of the election of Lincoln. To support Breckinridge at the South is to encourage the friends of Breckinridge at the North to continue Breckinridge electoral tickets in the field in that section; and to continue Breckinridge electoral tickets in the field in the Northern States is to promote the election of Lincoln. Do not the Breckinridge men of the South perceive the result to which their leaders are madly driving them? And will they longer continue, vainly and factiously to adhere to and support the Yancey candidate? If they really do not desire the election of Lincoln, they should, as honest men and patriots, abandon Breckinridge at once, and rally to the support of Bell and Everett.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER—MR. GUTHRIE—MR. MASON.—The following paragraph appeared in the Catlettsburg (Ky.) paper, the Sandy Valley Advocate, of the 12th ult:

We have been informed by a gentleman of high position, and whose statements no one can doubt, that, in a recent interview with Mr Guthrie, he (Mr. Guthrie) stated that soon after the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge the editors of the Courier called on him and urged him to declare his approbation of Mr. Breckinridge's nomination and pledge himself to his support. To this he replied emphatically, "that he could not support Mr. Breckinridge because by so doing he would be giving aid to the election of Lincoln."

To this the Louisville Courier of the 18th ult. replied as follows:

It is due to Mr. Guthrie, to Mr. Breckinridge, and to the Democracy of Kentucky, that we "unphatically" correct the error into which somebody has fallen. Mr. Guthrie used no such language in such connection as we ever had reason to think. we have not heard of his giving any expression to the statement attributed to him at any time, on any occasion, or to any person, and we do not believe he has done so.

The annexed rejoinder is from the Sandy Valley Advocate of last Wednesday, the 26th ult:

We are prepared to give our author in regard to the statement we made in the Advocate of the 12th inst., as quoted above. The Hon. John C. Mason stated to go in our office, in the presence of several other gentlemen, that Mr. Guthrie himself related to him the conversation to which we have alluded as having taken place between him (Mr. G.) and the editors of the Louisville Courier. Mr. Mason is not only our authority, but authorized us, should it be necessary, to give him as such. We therefore refer the editors of the Courier, as well as the public at large, to Mr. Mason, leaving the latter to determine for themselves to whose statements the greater credit is to be awarded.

We have a great regard for the Advocate's word; so we have for the Courier's; so we have for Mr. Guthrie's; and so we have for Mr. Mason's; but there seems to be an interesting issue between some of the parties in question. We should like much to have the matter settled, for, if Mr. Guthrie, who appears to be unusually reticent in this canvass, has said emphatically to the editor of the Courier or to Mr. Mason or to both, that to support Mr. Breckinridge is in his opinion to give aid to the election of Mr. Lincoln, we should like to be able to proclaim the fact authoritatively for the information and enlightenment of the tens of thousands of good Democrats who have all confidence in Mr. Guthrie's judgment and wisdom.

Prentice continues to urge the Bell and Everett men of this State to vote for Hendricks, hoping thereby to contribute towards throwing the election of President into the House. We have never before known a sensible man to pursue a course so extremely ridiculous; and was it any person else than Prentice, we would feel sure that he was not honest in what he was doing. Why, there is no more hope of electing Bell in the House than there is of bringing two Christmasses into one week, and we know of no paper in the Union, save the Journal, which holds out such an idea. Read the following from "Jon," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a paper extremely hostile to Lincoln:

"I have reason to fear that we, the anti-Republicans, are to be cheated in the House of Representatives, after we shall have defeated Lincoln. The Republicans have fifteen States certain, and a fair prospect of two more. Will they, who are willing that the Union shall take the risk of Lincoln, hesitate to employ corrupt means to effect his election? I am much inclined to believe that a desperate and, perhaps, successful effort will be made in the House to obtain one more State for Lincoln, in addition to the fifteen that he is already sure of. *He will be as surdeef Illinois as of Massachusetts*, if the choice should be between him and Breckinridge."

This is not a mere "catch up," but it is the general tone of Southern journals. Then is it not credible that some would-be "big men" among the Louisville Journal is able to penetrate deeper into this matter than all the other papers in the Union? We never reason upon which to ground such a supposition.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Well now that does beat everything. The Tribune is a leading Republican organ, and the reason it assigns why the people should elect Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency instead of letting the election go into the House of Representatives is that the friends of Lincoln, if the election shall go into the House, will employ corrupt means to secure his success there. The argument is that Lincoln ought to be elected by the people because his party is bad enough, if the election devolves on the House, to secure his success by bribery and corruption.

☞ Mr. Breckinridge took James B. Clay and John M. Elliott with him in his late trip, the first to stand between him and the Norfolk questions, and the second to "stain the earth with the blood" of any man who should call him a Disunionist.

☞ The editor of the Vicksburg Sun boasts of having "taken all the degrees in the Democratic lodge." We suppose then he became the terrible fire-eater he is *by degrees*.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 3 A. M.

HOISTED AGAIN!—We find the following exceedingly discreet and decorous article in the Frankfort Yeoman:

JOHN BELL REFUSES TO ABIDE BY THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Louisville Journal, a few days since, impudently asserted on its own responsibility and without the shadow of authority, that John Bell was for the protection to slave property in the territories in accordance with the principles established by the Dred Scott decision. It will be seen from what follows that the Opposition candidate clearly denies that a decision of the Supreme Court, upon a Constitutional question, can in any degree restrain the action of Congress—a position which would level to the earth every barrier erected by the Constitution against the will of a reckless majority, and bind the South hand and foot forever as a slave to the dominant North. We quote from a speech made by Mr. Bell in the Senate of the United States, on the 18th of March, 1858. The statute of limitation cannot be plead in answer to this abomination in his record:

"Whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to interfere with the question of slavery in the territories, and however clear and well founded in principle and authority its decision may be, I have supposed that inasmuch as it is a question of constitutional construction or interpretation, and relates to the jurisdiction and power of a separate department of the Government—a department quite inferior in law under the influence of political considerations—the question would not be regarded as permanently settled; and that whenever in future, as heretofore, Congress shall have legislated upon a debatable question, as a territory, the question will again become a subject of discussion and such decision as the majority shall think proper to declare. Congress has never yet waived the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of its power to establish a National Bank; but will it be controlled by any of its opinions on questions involving political considerations?"

Every question of vital importance, says the Nashville Union, is a political question more or less, and according to this theory of Mr. Bell there is no necessity of the Black Republicans carrying out their present avowed purpose of "overslaughing the Supreme Court." It is only necessary for them to break down the Democracy and effectually revolutionize the North, getting the control of Congress, and they will have all they require to accomplish their ends. What matters it that they have a Supreme Court to decide disputed constitutional points and determine the rights of the minority, if they are of the majority. All matters, says Mr. Bell, of a political character remain open for a dominant majority to do as they please. "Congress will not be controlled by any of its opinions on questions involving political considerations." Was ever a more dangerous heresy promulgated by any man who has ever figured as an American statesman? It is an appeal to the honest, thinking people—every one whom have rights of them to the Executive chair of the nation?

With respect to the Yeoman's courteous and conscientious allusion to the Journal, we shall content ourselves with a flat contradiction. The Yeoman's statement touching us is not merely incorrect but entirely unwarranted. It is a totally unpardonable misrepresentation. We asserted that John Bell IS in favor of the principle of protection, on the responsibility of John Bell himself, and by the authority of his authentic public record, which we spread out at length before our readers, collating it formally with Mr. Breckinridge's record, and seeing unanswerably that, rigorously tested, John Bell is the sounder of the two, on this point as on all others. If the editor of the Yeoman saw our assertion, he must have seen the proof, the incontestible proof, with which we sustained the assertion. The assertion and the proof were blended. We leave the editor to settle with the public the question of fairness and of decency which this exposure raises against him.

As to the Yeoman's charge that "John Bell refuses to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court," we have simply another correction to make. John Bell refuses to do no such thing. The extract from his Lecompton speech which the Yeoman produces in support of this charge does not support or even touch it, and to the mind of a dispassionate and discriminating reader would have never so much as suggested it. The charge is founded on a blundering misapprehension of Mr. Bell's language. What he says, and all he says, is, that, in point of fact, the decisions of the Supreme Court relating largely to political questions have never governed the action of Congress, and probably never will. He does not justify the fact; he merely states it, and, so far as the past is concerned at least, the statement is unquestionably accurate. No well-informed American politician will question its accuracy. The Yeoman's charge, therefore, is groundless.

But this is not the worst of it. The charge is groundless as respects John Bell; but as respects John C. Breckinridge and his party the charge is not only well-grounded but irrefutable. Nay, it is indisputable. Every intelligent politician in the country, except the editor of the Yeoman, knows the truth of this, and we will now instruct the editor of the Yeoman on the point.

Jefferson, the founder of the States Rights Democracy, the present Disunion party, writing to Mr. W. H. Torrance, June 11, 1815, says:

The second question, whether the judges are invested with the authority of finally to decide on the constitutionality of a law, has been heretofore a subject of consideration with me in the exercise of official duties. *Certainly there is not a word in the Constitution which has given that power to them more than to the Executive or Legislative branches.* Questions of property, of character, and of crime, being ascribed to the judges through a definite course of legal proceedings, laws involving such questions, being, of course, to them; and as they decide on them ultimately, and without appeal, they, of course, decide for themselves. So, too, the constitutional validity of the law or laws again prescribing executive action, and to be administered by that branch ultimately, and without appeal, the Executive must decide for himself, whether, under the Constitution, they are valid or not. *So also, as to laws governing the proceedings of the Legislature, they must judge for themselves of the constitutionality of the law, and equally without appeal or control from its co-ordinate branches.* AND, IN GENERAL, THE BRANCH WHICH IS NOT INTRUSTED WITH THE FINAL AND IRREVERSAL OR ANY LAW, IS THE RIGHTFUL EXPOSITOR OF THE VALIDITY OF THE LAW, UNCONTROLLED BY THE OPINIONS OF THE OTHER CO-ORDINATE AUTHORITIES.

Jefferson, in that "exercise of official duties" to which he refers in the opening of the passage above, carried this "dangerous heresy" into practice, by nullifying a sentence of the Court under the Sedition Law, on the express ground that he believed the law unconstitutional and that he had a perfect right to act on his own construction of it. Touching upon this matter in a letter to George Hay, Esq., Mr. Jefferson says:

In the cases of Callender and others, the judges determined the Sedition law was not void for that reason [that it violated the Constitution; and exercised their regular powers of sentencing them to fine and imprisonment. But the executive determined that the Sedition act was a nullity, under the Constitution, and exercised his regular powers of prohibiting the execution of the sentence, or rather of executing the final law, which produced the entire relief of defendants. From these different constructions of the same act, by different branches, less mischief arose than from giving any one of them a control over the others.

Thus held forth and acted the great thinker and creator of the Democracy.

And in the same line of theory and of action walked the renowned modern chief of the party. Jackson, in his message vetoing the bill for the rechartering of the Bank of the United States, says:

If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act, *it ought not to control the coordinate authorities of this Government.* THE CONGRESS, THE EXECUTIVE, AND THE COURT, MUST EACH FOR ITSELF BE GUIDED BY ITS OWN OPINION OF THE CONSTITUTION. Each public officer, who takes an oath to support the Constitution, *swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others.* It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the supreme judges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the judges has no more AUTHORITY OVER CONGRESS THAN THE OPINION OF CONGRESS OVER THE JUDGES; AND, ON THAT POINT, THE PRESIDENT IS INDEPENDENT OF BOTH. THE AUTHORITY OF THE SUPREME COURT MUST NOT, THEREFORE, BE PERMITTED TO CONTROL THE CONGRESS OR THE EXECUTIVE WHEN ACTING IN THEIR LEGISLATIVE CAPACITIES, BUT TO HAVE ONLY SUCH INFLUENCE AS THE FORCE OF THEIR REASONING MAY SEEM TO DESERVE.

Jackson, it will be seen, adopted the views of Jefferson on this point without reserve; and the Democracy notoriously applauded him for the act. Jackson here spoke for his party. No one ever denied or doubted this. Nor did his party ever abandon the views he so emphatically asserted after Jefferson. On the contrary, it clung to them even in the throes of dissolution, one of the flying fragments of the organization actually bearing them off with it intact.

In the late Convention of the National Democracy at Charleston, Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented on behalf of the minority of the Platform Committee a report embracing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on questions of constitutional law.

On this resolution, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, subsequently a Seceder at Baltimore, and now one of the champions of Mr. Breckinridge, addressed the Convention at large, saying amongst other things:

The next proposition is *a very dangerous one:* "And the Democratic party is pledged to abide by and faithfully carry out such decisions [that is the decisions of the Supreme Court] as may be made by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Now, my friends, I am an old-fashioned Democrat. I learned my Democracy of one Andrew Jackson, and, as I remember, that glorious old hero did not very much defer his political opinions to the Supreme Court of the United States. (Cries of "Good!" "Good!") By no means; *and I think, were we to adopt that resolution in that language, this day and this hour,* IF THERE COULD BE ANYTHING UNDER HEAVEN THAT COULD DISTURB THE PEACE OF THE GRAVE, SUCH A RESOLUTION IN A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WOULD MAKE THE OLD MAN'S BONES RATTLE IN HIS COFFIN. (Applause.)

Every other resolution of Mr. Samuels's report was finally adopted by the Convention; but, under the influence of Mr. Butler's jacobinical harangue, Northern delegates enough were carried over to the solid columns of the State Rights men of the South to defeat this particular resolution, and leave "the peace of the grave" of Jackson undisturbed. This resolution, we say, of all the resolutions of the report, was voted down, the Yancey delegates voting against it without division! Afterwards, on the secession at Baltimore, the Douglas Democracy added to their platform a resolution equivalent to the one rejected in full Convention at Charleston as we have shown, thereby deliberately repudiating the faith of the ancient and extinct Democracy on the point involved; but the Seceding Democracy in this respect abided firmly by their action at Charleston and by the creed of their dead progenitor. They appended to their platform no plank affirming the duty of submission to the authority of the Supreme Court. Not they. Having voted unanimously against that affirmation at Charleston, they did not in any manner sanction it at Baltimore. They adhered silently but unmistakably to the doctrine of Jefferson and of Jackson. And John C. Breckinridge, in approving the action of the Seceders both at Charleston and at Baltimore, and in accepting the nomination for the Presidency at their hands on the basis of such action, to say nothing of his uncancelled fealty to the prescriptive faith of the Democracy, stands committed unequivocally to the same doctrine. He is committed to the doctrine just as clearly as he would be if it were incorporated directly in the platform of his party. Every whit as clearly.

It is a doctrine thus announced by Jefferson, adopted by Jackson, accepted by the Democracy throughout its entire life, proclaimed by the unblenching old party in its last expiring agonies at Charleston, and treasured still in the eye of all the world by the faction at whose head John C. Breckinridge has placed himself, it is a doctrine thus plucked from the heart of the Democratic faith, and engrafted on the faith of the Breckinridge party, that the Frankfort Yeoman, a Democratic journal, and the Central organ of the Breckinridge party of the State, describes as "a position which would *level to the earth every barrier erected by the Constitution against the will of a reckless majority*, AND BIND THE SOUTH HAND AND FOOT FOREVER AS A SLAVE TO THE DOMINANT NORTH." We do not question in the least the justness of the description. "Was ever," this enlightened apostle of Democracy and most dextrous champion of Mr. Breckinridge continues, "a MORE DANGEROUS HEREST PROMULGATED BY ANY MAN WHO SET HIMSELF UP FOR AN AMERICAN STATESMAN?" Shade of Jefferson, disowned! Bones of Jackson, "rattle" in your coffin! Hair of Breckinridge, stand on end! Quake and tremble all, for the blow is a righteous one, if it *is* the recoil of a blunderbuss in the hands of an awkward votary. "We appeal," proceeds the Yeoman, which deserves to be known as the Handy Andy of the press, "to the honest, thinking people—every one of whom have *rights to be protected from the encroachments of licentious power*—TO KNOW IF THEY WILL SUBSCRIBE TO SUCH SENTIMENTS, AND ELEVATE THE AUTHOR OF THEM TO THE EXECUTIVE CHAIR OF THE NATION?" We await with becoming tranquillity the response to this equally astute and grammatical appeal.

Meanwhile, seeing the "engineer" of the Yeoman kicking once more in the air, we respectfully advise him to load his "petard" hereafter a little less carelessly. We assure the enterprising manipulator it is with sorrow more than pleasure that we see him HOISTED AGAIN!

☞ The Presidential election is now less than five weeks off! Brief space, but, as the Alexandria Gazette well remarks, time enough seriously to consider, candidly so judge, and impartially to determine how to act in this acknowledged crisis of our public affairs. We have from time to time spread before our readers the reasons and facts which have induced us to believe that the support of Bell and Everett would be the *best* course, in every respect, and must contribute to the future welfare of our country and the permanence of our Union and our Constitution. It is not necessary, it is not desired, that harsh language should be applied to the candidates of our political opponents on the Democratic side, of either wing. This is not a time for passion, for prejudice, for unseemly contention, or mere personal issues. We all see how the case stands. The Black Republican party, seeking for the control of the government, is united, jubilant, exultant, in the prospect of a triumph. That triumph could only increase the agitation which already exists, keep up turmoil and excitement, and, it might be, end in more serious results, which patriotic and conservative men could not prevent. The former united Democratic party is weakened, divided, rent in twain—if not utterly and finally destroyed and abandoned. Neither of the candidates can possibly be elected; nor is it really expected even by their friends, that anything but defeat awaits them, in the present condition of affairs. All attempts at "fusion" seem to fail—and each effort to effect a compromise seems but to produce a wider breach. There remains, in our opinion, we respectfully submit, but the simple issue between the Black Republican sectionalists on the one side, and the Union Constitutional party on the other—and it seems to us that the choice must eventually be between Lincoln and Hamlin, and Bell and Everett. In that event, what conservative man, be he Democrat or Whig, can hesitate? Who ought to hesitate? Let those, then, who honestly think with us, from this day forward, until the close of the contest, emit no honorable exertion to bring about the success of the Union candidates, upon which success depends, we believe, the future welfare of this great country. Raise the flag of the Union and the Constitution—one and inseparable—rally under its folds—and manfully support the candidates who are pledged to keep that flag always at the mast-head.

THE CANVASS IN VIRGINIA.—We see from the Richmond Whig that there is immense activity in Virginia. That paper says that most of the distinguished and able leaders of the Conservative Union party of Virginia are taking an active part in the present canvass. In the valley, those old war horses, Stuart-Sheffy, and Baldwin are again in the field. In the Southwest Mr. Ballard Preston, Secretary of the Navy under General Taylor, and Walter Preston, both famous orators, are making their clarion voices heard. In the Northwest George W. Summers, a statesman and a scholar of whom Virginia might have been proud in her palmiest days, and of whose classic and commanding eloquence in Congress John Quincy Adams, no mean judge, expressed so high an opinion, is once more electrifying large audiences. In the East Goggin, Scott, Daniel, Johnson, and others are actively at work, whilst upon the seaboard Col. Samuel Watts, a splendid debater and gallant gentleman, rides at the head of the Union chivalry. We see it announced that John M. Botts, of Richmond, one of the strongest men in the nation, will make a speech in favor of Bell and Everett in Rockingham county, in the early part of the present month.

Great activity is observable among the Breckinridge leaders of Virginia. There is scarcely a prominent man in that party who has not taken the stump, with the exception of Gov. Wise, who, we see it stated, will soon come forth from his retirement, and engage actively in the canvass. The Douglas leaders are also wide awake, and, altogether, the contest is becoming one of the most animated and exciting which has occurred in Virginia for many years.

☞ We are highly gratified to observe the energy which characterizes the efforts of the Union party in Georgia and Alabama. Meetings in most of the Congressional districts have been called and the people are at work in the right spirit. We hope our friends in other localities will follow this noble example, and, by assembling together and conferring upon the best means to bring out the full conservative strength of the country, enable them to march onwards triumphantly and secure a glorious victory in November. In Kentucky, mass-meetings have been ordered at various points, and it should be the duty of all to make their arrangements to be present and take counsel. Let there be prompt and hearty responses to these calls wherever made; gather our hosts with waving banners and flying colors that they may receive fresh incentives to exertion from the words of eloquent and patriotic speakers. For the next five weeks we must act promptly and endeavor to infuse into our camp the enthusiasm of 1840, with the hope of an equally glorious termination of the present campaign.

☞ A Georgia paper, noticing the reception of Mr. Toombs at one of the towns in that State, says that Mr. T. declined speaking, but that "the rear of the procession was very noisy." The cortege seems to have been like a well-known reptile—a silent but malignant and venomous head and rattling tail.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE IN SWEET OWEN.—The Owen County Fair commences at New Liberty to-day. We have learned from good authority that John C. Breckinridge will be there on Thursday, but his friends say that he will not make a speech. We guess he will make one though. It doesn't seem very probable that he would go sixty miles to a county fair over the worst road in Kentucky without any intention of speaking. We dare say he will speak before he leaves the county, and we suspect he will have James B. Clay with him to protect him from those dreaded questions. But perhaps it might not be entirely safe to undertake to put disagreeable questions to John C. Breckinridge at an Owen county meeting even if James B. Clay were not on hand.

☞ We do not think that our neighbor of the Courier, who applies the word "traitor" to John Bell, ought to complain of our applying it to a portion of the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge. Does our neighbor really think that a majority of his political party are better or more respectable citizens than the Hon. John Bell?

A responsible party, through the Louisville Courier, wants to bet $5,000 that Douglas will not get the electoral vote of Indiana.—*Exchange.*

Would that "responsible party" like to bet five thousand dollars, or any other sum, that Douglas will not get three times as large a popular vote in Indiana as Breckinridge?

☞ There was a late debate in Mississippi between Mr. Sevier a Breckinridge man, Mr. Smart a Douglas man, and Mr. Parker a Bell and Everett man. Mr. Parker was severe on Smart and smart on Sevier.

☞ We think it likely that those who are now "Disunionists *per se*" will, after the election, take water—become Disunionists per sea.

THE NEW YORK UNION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: My dear boy Horace Greeley is amusing himself in the churchyard of his hopes by jerking up tombstones, and, like a fool in the back and saying pretty sugar things to him, because Mr. Brady is the only *live* representative of the Breckinridge ticket in the State of New York whose name can be associated with dignity. Horace has always had strange bed-fellows, and his present "fusion" with the most ultra representative of the slave power in the country, but a constitutional incongruity proclivities. The Houston sporadic movement here died of his squash diet. In fact, Horace is very barren of nutriment for others, from the chronic condition of political inanition. He (as well as Thurlow Weed) is perfectly bewildered by the thunderclap of our Northern Union movement; and, like the confident Cassius, he is enthralled, he, between whom the opposition steadily marched to easy conquest. At the head of the Hards stood O'Connor, Dickinson, and Brady—the former and the latter ones of the first and most worthy gentlemen, whom office could not tempt, mere amateur politicians, whose personal prestige was sought for by the rank and file, and who know no authority in politics but the will of the people, (*en passant*) of Mr. Brady's impromptu and unpremeditated character, I record the anecdote that he actually was last night in an eloquent address, in a public speech, of the "bravery" of John Brown, when he appealed to Virginia to save.] When, therefore, we Union men found that the only issue left to us was the old issue of anti-Republicanism or no sectionalism (for the action of Chicago closed the door utterly to all accomodation) we formed a union on that idea at Syracuse in obedience to the call of the organization, and elected a full consultation with all our representative friends in the Confederacy. This then was the Union, only reconstructed, which placed the Breckinridge ticket in the way, and who obeyed orders that they might be *locally* considered in the *State* organization, with their allegiance, and belongs exclusively to those who were old Hard Democrats, and which machine is under the care of the Green State committee.

As Union men we therefore had nothing to do with the Hard and Soft controversy. As among the old Democrats Mr. Douglas will carry one hundred to one of the Democrats, while Mr. Breckinridge — but *our* business was to clear away this rubbish; to end this jangle; to shut the bawling Cerberus mouths of these growling dogs, Contested, and to do it we called for a monster Union meeting of at least seventy thousand conservative freemen, who met here on the 17th instant, placed an eminent merchant in the chair, appointed a committee of fifteen eminent gentlemen to form a Union ticket. And this work is done. The committee have acted wisely, and have nominated the names in the Richmond Douglas organization supports, and which the Administration of Mr. Buchanan has pledged itself to support, and which, as a matter of course, will receive the hearty support of our Union party, *for it is our work.*

This, then, is the exact position of the hemp! This is the product of the Union meeting in New York, about which I have so often written. The whole American party, the entire body of the Douglas party, the rank and file of the Breckinridge leaders (for those who are now cheating the old Public Functionary, and whose votes will open his "cock eye" on the day of election), together with a reserved vote of Gov. Fish's friends, who have been in the field since 1856, and which amounts to over sixty thousand men, who will come out now, stand arrayed against the Republicans, who vote in a solid body in the pulpit and in the pew. New York even in the broken fight in 1856, who were defeated at the last trial of strength by the *half-way* efforts of the Democracy and Americans. Now, who cares for the petty Green-Breckinridge machine? It will not poll as many votes as will Gerrit Smith's ticket, if it continues in the field. It will be engineered by Republican funds. Its enemies are in its own house, for the office-holders will desert it in view of its certain defeat. It is a pandering to by Charles O'Connor, who is with us, and who was one of the committee of fifteen who reported the Union ticket. Only one man of dignity is left to it, and he is James T. Brady.

Now Mr. Brady is no politician. He speaks and he acts impulsively. A few days ago he wrote and spoke for fusion. To-day (Sept. 26) he reports that he has last night spoken in Albany as opposed to fusion on principle! His letter to our committee urged a consolidation (and this was written only 24 hours ago) on the electoral ticket, between whom the opposition steadily marched to easy conquest. At the head of the Hards stood O'Connor, Dickinson, and Brady—the former and the latter ones of the first and most worthy gentlemen, whom office could not tempt, mere amateur politicians, whose personal prestige was sought for by the rank and file, and who know no authority in politics but the will of the people, (*en passant*) of Mr. Brady's impromptu and unpremeditated character, I record the anecdote that he actually was last night in an eloquent address, in a public speech, of the "bravery" of John Brown, when he appealed to Virginia to save.] When, therefore, we Union men found that the only issue left to us was the old issue of anti-Republicanism or no sectionalism (for the action of Chicago closed the door utterly to all accomodation) we formed a union on that idea at Syracuse in obedience to the call of the organization, and elected a full consultation with all our representative friends in the Confederacy. This then was the Union, only reconstructed, which placed the Breckinridge ticket in the way, and who obeyed orders that they might be *locally* considered in the *State* organization, with their allegiance, and belongs exclusively to those who were old Hard Democrats, and which machine is under the care of the Green State committee.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN BELL,

Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD EVERETT,

Of Massachusetts.

National Union Electoral Ticket.

State at Large:
W. H. WADSWORTH, of Mason.
C. L. VAN WINKLE, of Pulaski.

District Electors:
1.—Q. QUIGLEY, of McCracken.
2.—J. E. LEAVELL, of Christian.
3.—WM. SAMPSON, of Barren.
4.—W. A. HOSKINS, of Clinton.
5.—PHIL. LEE, of Bullitt.
6.—W. H. LEVERETT, of Owsley.
7.—W. C. BULLOCK, of Shelby.
8.—JNO. M. HARLAN, of Franklin.
9.—JOHN B. HUSTON, of Clarke.
10.—W. S. RANKIN, of Grant.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

☞ The admirable speech delivered by Gov. Morehead in New York, which is republished in our columns this morning, will, we are confident, attract that attention which it deserves. It is full of the enthusiasm of a noble patriotism.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF JOHN BELL.—We stated a few weeks ago that in 1848, after the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, we inquired of Mr. Clay by letter, in compliance with what we understood to be the wish of a near relative and intimate personal friend of Gen. Taylor, what statesmen would in Mr. Clay's opinion make the best Executive Cabinet, and that Mr. C., in reply, mentioned in explained terms, among other distinguished names, that of John Bell.

From a conversation that we had yesterday with Gov. Letcher of this State, we are enabled to say that Mr. Clay had the same opinion of Mr. Bell in 1844 that he had in 1848. What we are now about to state is upon Gov. Letcher's authority:

After Gen. Harrison's election, he made a visit to Frankfort, Ky., and, very soon after his arrival, wrote to Mr. Clay, expressing a wish to see him as soon as practicable. The Hon. Wm. J. Graves was the bearer of Gen. Harrison's letter. Mr. Clay answered that he would with great pleasure see Gen. H. the next evening at Gov. Letcher's. He accordingly went from Lexington to Frankfort the next evening, and, on the following morning, he and Gen. H. breakfasted together at Gov. L.'s house. Immediately after breakfast, Gov. L. conducted them to the parlor and told them they could have the freest conversation there without interruption. Gov. L. was about to retire when Gen. H. insisted that he should not—saying that he wished him to be present at the interview. Gen. Harrison proposed to Mr. Clay to accept the Secretaryship of State, which Mr. C. in a very earnest and very respectful manner declined for various reasons not necessary to be detailed here. Gen. H. then inquired of Mr. Clay who in his opinion should be appointed Secretary of State. Mr. Clay said that in his opinion Mr. Webster should be, and that the public would expect it. Several gentlemen, whose merits were discussed, were spoken of for the different places in the Cabinet. In the course of the consultation, Gen. Harrison remarked that he wished to look to Tennessee for a member of his Cabinet. Gov. Letcher ventured to suggest, "if you go to Tennessee, John Bell is your man." Gen. H. then inquired of Mr. Clay what he thought of John Bell. Mr. Clay's reply was, "*Very well;* Mr. Bell possesses two excellent qualities for a Cabinet Minister—firmness and integrity."

Such was the opinion that Henry Clay expressed in regard to John Bell when speaking to the President elect under a deep sense of the high responsibility he owed to his country; and we all know that President Harrison appointed John Bell Secretary of War.

☞ We have recently published articles which are aware, several earnest articles intended to persuade our political friends in Indiana to vote in their State election of next Tuesday with a direct view to the defeat of the Republican ticket. We have felt, that, in putting forth those articles, we were serving our country to the best of our ability; and we presume no sensible and dispassionate man can entertain a doubt that the defeat of the Republican ticket in the Indiana State election would render almost or quite impossible the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. And certainly the defeat of the Northern sectional candidate for the Presidency is an object for which true patriots should labor with the whole energies of their souls.

But we find, rather to our surprise, an elaborate article in the Louisville Courier of yesterday, directly and avowedly intended to counteract the influence we are trying to exert in Indiana for the defeat of the Black Republican party. The editor of the Courier notoriously has no hope of Indiana's going next Tuesday for any Breckinridge ticket; she *has* no Breckinridge ticket—no Breckinridge candidate, so far as we know, for any one of the offices to be filled by the vote of that day. But our neighbor invokes his Indiana friends not to vote at all unless they can vote for Breckinridge men. Knowing that there are no Breckinridge men to be voted for, he appeals to his political friends to stay away from the polls and cast no vote for the defeat of Black Republicanism. He lifts his voice to its highest pitch to prevent the defeat of Black Republicanism in Indiana, and yet at the same time he knows that a very large majority of his party throughout the country are for the immediate dissolution of the Union in an event which the success of Black Republicanism in Indiana would tend most powerfully to promote. No effort of friend or foe can induce him to say that he himself is not for breaking up the Union if Lincoln shall be elected to the Presidency, and yet he publishes vehement and powerful exhortations to his Indiana friends most assuredly calculated, if not most assuredly intended, to bring about that very result. Is that *patriotism?* Has it not the odor of *treason?*

☞ The Memphis Enquirer tells of a most singular disease which periodically affects the Democratic party. So far it has baffled the skill of all the medico-political faculty; though we apprehend it will soon be "classed" and treated accordingly.

We allude to the curious act that, with but one exception, since 1836, they have always believed that candidates for the Presidency, if natives of the South and slaveholders, are unsound upon the slavery question; but that the Northern man, who owns no negroes, and who can be expected to have no *sympathy* with the institution, is the true friend of slavery and the South.

This is a very remarkable chapter in the political history of that party, yet it is true. In 1836 Hugh L. White, born and raised in the South, was not regarded by them as so good a slavery man as Martin Van Buren, that "Northern man with Southern principles." White died true to the country and its institutions, and Van Buren turned Abolitionist—was the Abolition candidate on the Buffalo platform, in 1848, defeating Cass for the Presidency.

Taylor, born and raised in the South, and a Southern planter, was not as good a friend of the institution of slavery as General Cass was, though Cass thanked his God that he "was not born in a slave State."

General Scott was not as sound on the slavery question as was General Pierce, though born and educated in Virginia.

The leaders of the Democratic party and the party presses abused every Southern man as opposed to that institution under which they were reared; and called them "Freesoilers and Abolition ists." It actually seemed a sort of madness with which the Democracy was periodically seized; and in their party warfare, they forgot all the influences which education, association, and interest always throw around a man. Instead of supposing that all Northern men are, by education and association, opposed to our peculiar institution, and that all Southern men, from like causes, are in *favor of it*, they reverse all the rules governing such a case, and insist that a Presidential candidate is sound on that question *only* when he is *of their party.*

White, Harrison, Clay, Taylor, and Scott were all Southerners; yet the Democratic party branded them *all* as traitors to the land of their birth. Van Buren, Cass, Pierce, and Buchanan are all Northern men; yet all better guardians of Southern rights than those illustrious children of the South itself!

Strange disease of the Democratic party.

And the same monomania is yet raging. Mr. Bell, a native of the South, and a slaveholder, is charged, by Southern men and Southern presses, with being a greater foe to the South and her slavery rights than Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge, neither of whom, it is said, owns a slave.

☞ The great Clay recommended John Bell for President Harrison's Cabinet in 1844 and for President Taylor's Cabinet in 1848, and now the little Clay is going about from stump to stump announcing that Mr. Bell is an Abolitionist.

☞ Observing patriots in the South have for the last month or six weeks been struck with the contrast between the bearing of the Unionists and that of the Breckinridge men here towards the Conservatives of the North in their desperate struggle with Republicanism.

The contrast has indeed been striking and most significant. Whilst the Union men of the South, through their journals and their speakers and their various other organs of discussion and appeal, have been exhorting the Conservatives of the North to co-operate without distinction of party in opposition to Republicanism, and have been cheering them with the voice of sympathy and of reason in their efforts to bring about such co-operation, the Breckinridge men have either stood coldly aloof with folded arms or have insidiously exerted their influence to frustrate the patriotic measure. Not a voice nor a pen have the Breckinridge men of the South lifted or caused to be lifted in behalf of harmony and concert of action amongst the opponents of Lincoln in the North. Not one.

The supporters of John Bell in the South, it will be admitted, have no deeper concern in the defeat of Lincoln and the rout of Republicanism than the supporters of John C. Breckinridge have; nay, if we may credit the sincerity of the Breckinridge men, the friends of Bell ought to feel hardly so deep a concern in Lincoln's defeat as their Seceding adversaries, inasmuch as the former do not believe that the bare election of Lincoln, sore a calamity as it must prove, and profoundly to be deprecated as it is, would put a stain of dishonor on the South which nothing short of a dissolution of the Union could efface, whereas the great body of the latter not only profess to believe that the bare election of Lincoln would do this, but avow openly that on the happening of Lincoln's election, if it should unfortunately happen, they will actually dissolve the Union, if they have the power to do it. Yet, as we have said, the friends of Bell in the South have ever since the opening of this pregnant canvass tasked their best energies to prevent the election of Lincoln by entreating his Northern opponents in the name of the Union and of Liberty to hush their dissensions and close their ranks and bear down upon him in solid mass, whilst the Breckinridge men, when they have not covertly opposed this entreaty, have looked coolly on, without so much as expressing a hope that the only mode by which the defeat of Lincoln is possible would be adopted, or even expressing the opinion that it ought to be. They haven't raised a hand to aid in carrying out what they know and acknowledge to be the sole means of averting a calamity for which they proclaim that the destruction of this proud Confederacy is the only remedy; but they have secretly raised many hands against the saving measure.

They have raised their hands against it secretly heretofore. Now, however, as the end approaches, when the efforts of the friends of the Union are redoubled, and at the moment that success promises or threatens to crown those efforts, the Breckinridge men, we see without much surprise but with unutterable disgust, are calling on the Northern Conservatives in direct and pointed terms, calling on them publicly and deliberately, actually appealing to them, *not to come together on the broad ground of opposition to Republicanism,* BUT TO STAND APART ON THEIR RESPECTIVE PARTY BASES. Witness the following extract from an article in the Courier of yesterday designed avowedly to counteract the appeal addressed to the Conservatives of Ohio and Indiana and Pennsylvania by the Union Central Committee of this State.

> But we have a word for our friends in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; but it is a word that is equally applicable, under similar circumstances, everywhere, to-wit:
>
> "You have important elections in your States next week. Much depends upon what you do. It is right and proper that you weigh well the circumstances around you. You owe it to yourselves, to your States, to posterity, to act deliberately and understandingly—to act for your country, and not for mere party ends. In your action we would vote for our principles, for the Constitution, for the Union; because the Union cannot exist without the Constitution, and the latter cannot long survive a departure from it. Therefore, a candidate or ticket standing on what we believed to be the doctrines of the Constitution, we would vote for him or them. If there were no such ticket or candidate, we would not dare to vote at all; for in voting, no matter what the pretext, for one whose principles we believe to be inconsistent with the Constitution, we would feel that we were striking a blow at the Union, while, either now or hereafter, might prove fatal. That, true Democrats and loyal friends of the Equality of the States, in Ohio, Indiana, and all over the country, is what we would do, were we in your places when called upon to vote. You will act for yourselves, and on your own responsibility; and we have confidence that you will act well."

Friends of the Union in the South, what do you think of this? Can the most charitable of you doubt that the faction which has driven John C. Breckinridge and his followers in Kentucky to this miserable pass is bent consciously and eagerly and relentlessly on the dissolution of the Union? Surely not. "*The first duty of all who love their country,*" said Mr. Breckinridge in his Frankfort speech nine months ago, "IS TO OVERTHROW THE REPUBLICAN PARTY; *and with this conviction* I SHOULD BE UNTRUE TO KENTUCKY IF I DID NOT PLEAD FOR THE UNION OF ALL OPPOSED TO THAT DANGEROUS ORGANIZATION—AND TO FALL TO PIECES ON QUESTIONS OF LESS MAGNITUDE THAN ITS DEFEAT IS TO SURRENDER TO ITS DOMINATION AND ALL THE FATAL CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY ENSUE." To-day Mr. Breckinridge is the head of a faction that four months ago shattered the Democratic party into pieces on the very question that he here pronounced of less magnitude than the defeat of the Republican party, and his principal organ in Kentucky is pleading strenuously in his behalf and with his sanction not *for* but *against* "the union of all opposed to that dangerous organization." According to Mr. Breckinridge himself, he and his organ in Louisville and his friends elsewhere in the State are false to "THE FIRST DUTY OF ALL WHO LOVE THEIR COUNTRY," and "UNTRUE TO KENTUCKY." We adopt Mr. Breckinridge's own judgment in his own language. We would not state the truth in harsher terms if we could.

The Courier, in the very same impression that contains the above-quoted plea against "the union of all opposed to that dangerous organization" the Republican party, is guilty of the temerity as well as the ribaldry of calling John Bell a "traitor." We will not apply this epithet to John C. Breckinridge, though, in view of the damning developments of the last ten months, we might do so without half the violation of decency and of good taste that marks the Courier's application of it. We will not say even that John C. Breckinridge stands before the world branded by his own hand as unsound upon the slavery question; but that the Northern man, who owns no negroes, and who can be expected to have no *sympathy* with the institution, is the true friend of slavery and the South.

☞ A correspondent of the Atlanta (Geo.) American reports that Senator Iverson converted several Breckinridge men to Bell by his recent speech in Lawrenceville. The ball seems to be rolling on in Georgia; we have got the Brecks just where we want them, between the upper and the nether mill stone. They are already devouring one another—give them full swing. This correspondent says that Judge Iverson declared Edward Everett as rabid an Abolitionist as Seward, Greeley, & Co., and that Judge Douglas was *more* objectionable than Lincoln. He was particularly fierce on Northern men and foreigners who come South—said they should be watched, and that ninety-nine-hundredths of them were traitors. He was also severe on the catholics, declaring that *all* of them were for Douglas. He informed his hearers that the wire-grass part of Georgia was all on fire, and was sorry to see it so different in the mountains. We say to our friends everywhere, "Up guards and at them." Crowd them at every point, and the day is ours. We learn also from a correspondent of the Savannah Republican that at the conclusion of Col. H. R. Jackson's speech in LaGrange, *three Breckinridge* men declared *for Bell,* almost solely on account of Jackson's unfounded charges of unsoundness against Bell. The honest people are disgusted with such recklessness on the part of Breckinridge's supporters. We hear also that Senator Toombs converted 200 *from* Breckinridge by his speech in Savannah last week—but we believe he drives them *from* Breckinridge everywhere he goes.

☞ The news from Oregon is that the Breckinridge and Lane members of the Senate ran away from their seats and struck for the woods to prevent the election of two United States Senators. The Breckinridge party is certainly a runaway party. The Breckinridge delegates ran away from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, the Breckinridge State Senators of Oregon ran away from the election of U. S. Senators, Mr. Breckinridge and all his electors and editors in Kentucky and Tennessee run away from the Norfolk questions, and the mass of the Breckinridge party in the South give notice that they will run away from the Union if the Presidential election doesn't result to suit them.

☞ A composer has written a piece of music which he calls Buchanan's Grand March. Old Buck's grandest March will be on the 4th of that month.

APPEAL FOR THE UNION.

Great Speech of Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, at the Bell and Everett Meeting at Penn Square Philadelphia, on Tuesday Evening of last week.

Fellow Citizens—I am rejoiced to see this immense assemblage, and am thankful for the enthusiastic greeting which I have received from you. We are all engaged in the same great cause. It is the cause of our country, of the Constitution, and of the union of the States. I cannot disguise the f ct, that we are now surrounded by fearful perils. That we are in imminent danger of a political convulsion, that will shake this great confederacy to its centre, I firmly believe. A crisis less momentous could not have brought about this grand and magnificent demonstration. I deeply and sincerely regret that in this early period of the history of our nation, a mere geographical party should have arisen, calculated, in my humble judgment, to blast the brightest of the friends of freedom throughout the world.

We have two great sections, one composed of 17 free States with an overwhelming numerical majority of 15 slaveholding States. Leading politicians in the larger section, seizing upon the deep seated, fanatical prejudices of many good men, have combined together to organize a party based upon the single idea of unmitigated hostility to the property secured by a common Constitution to the minority section. The platform of this party disfranchises and renders ineligible to office, the citizens of fifteen States of the Confederacy, as under it no one can be presented for office unless he is wholly opposed to slavery. If their candidate for the Presidency should be elected, supposing him to divide the North equally, there would still be a solid compact, un roken South against him, casting one million of votes. Should he be elevated to the exalted station of Chief Magistrate of the nation, he would go into power with a minority of one-third of the votes of the nation. An abomination in the kind whatever never contemplated by the wise and good men who framed the government under which we live. It was never contemplated that a majority of votes in one section should combine together for the ruin of a common government, and prostitute all its patronage and power, to force a minority of the States to change their domestic institutions. If there were really a conflict of interests between the different sections, there might be some excuse for a sectional organization. But there is no such conflict. The prosperity of one section is intimately blended with that of the other. It seems to have been wisely ordained by Providence that one section should be dependent on the o her, and that there should be reciprocal interests growing out of the difference of climate and production. Let any man look to this great country of ours, extending from ocean to ocean, with its variety of climate, and soil, and production, and he will see that its various interests are not in conflict, but that each great branch of industry harmonizes with, and, in a greater or less degree, is dependent on every other. If you take the two great sections of the free States on the one side and the slaveholding States on the other, you will find that there are reciprocal interests of vast magnitude, and a mutual dependence of one section upon the other.

Let us pause for a moment to trace the intimate agricultural and commercial relations between the two great sections. At the close of the commercial year which has just passed, it appears that the cotton crop amounted to 4,675,000 bales, in round numbers. The foreign exports of that commodity alone amounted to over $200,000,000. The sugar that is made does not equal our consumption of that article, and we import from slave labor countries about $60,000,000 of *specie.* The tobacco crop of the value of about $20,000,000, about one-half of which is exported, of which amount the slaveholding States produce to the value of $17,000,000 in round numbers. Of the domestic cotton, raised by slave labor, we consume over $7,000,000 in value. In ordinary years, all other agricultural productions, including domestic animals and their products, amount in value to about $31,000,000, of the whole of which there is exported only about $34,000,000 in value, leaving all the vast residue for home consumption.

Foreign nations, as a general rule, can grow their own provisions in quantities sufficient to feed their redundant population. It is on this account that this global commercial nation has, through good and evil report, so consistently and uniformly favored the encouragement of domestic manufactures, in order to build up a home market for the great agricultural productions of this great continent. Grain-growing States are springing up in the great West and Northwest, almost, as it were, by magic. The capacity for the increase of products of all kinds is almost indefinite. The agriculturists are looking forward with eager anxiety for new outlets for the transportation of this continually increasing surplus.

The cotton and the sugar districts of the South now furnish a large and profitable market. The wheat grown in that large and flourishing region is about one peck to the inhabitant. They purchase their sugar, their molasses, their mules, their cotton gins their steam engines, their hoop iron for baleing, their sugar mills, and all their agricultural implements from the grain-growing and Northern States. They buy not less than eight million pairs of shoes and boots alone per annum, and according to my estimate not less than twenty million yards of Lowell cottons, besides hats, bonnets, woolen clothing, which I will not stop to estimate. All this enters into the estimate of the cost of production of these great staples of our country, and the North thus helps to raise to a high remunerative price these Southern staples, which we use and export so largely. In addition to all this, with the increase of these Southern productions, a mercantile navy has sprung up, "which now waves its stars and stripes on every sea," with navigation laws assented to by the South, giving the monopoly of our coasting trade, and, by our extended Pacific coast. On the other side, our Northern friends are now manufacturing from 600,000 to 1,000,000 of bales of cotton produced by Southern slave labor. By the census of 1850, the fabrics manufactured out of cotton amounted to over $61,000,000. I suppose, of course, that the present census will show a much larger amount. A large portion of this cotton crop thus manufactured is sold to and used by the South. We thus see how intricate are our relations, and how vitally dependant one section is upon another. Now let us see what would be the condition of both sections, if this sectional party should succeed in carrying out the great end and aim of their leaders, the destruction of Southern slavery. Is it in the power of the imagination to paint the desolation and misery and ruin which would ensue. I have not the vanity that of our $1600,000,000 worth of agricultural products, leaving out cotton and tobacco, you export only $34,000,000 in value. Our imports of cotton and tobacco now amount to about $40,000,000. We consume $35,000,000 of home-grown sugar, $7,000,000 of rice, making an aggregate of $82,000,000 of consumption, with $34,000,000 of agricultural productions to pay with. This is leaving out all other imports, which is imparting animation and vitality to our commerce. Our manufactures of every kind would necessarily be crushed, the home market destroyed. Your mercantile navy would rot in your docks, confidence be lost, the gold now floating in upon us in such abundance would find no channels of circulation, and universal paralysis would seize upon every member of the body politic. The growth and manufacture of cotton is mingled with the business, the prosperity, and the civilization of the world. It has become one of the great elements of human happiness; so far is this the case that an editor of one of the ablest of the English journa s has said, "If our great social or physical convulsion should visit the United States, England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groats. Two millions of our countrymen are dependent on the cotton crops of America for their daily destiny, without any kind of hyperbole, may be said to hang upon a thread—should any dire calamity befall the cotton, a thousand ships of our merchant ships would not idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms; two hundred thousand mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them."

Need I stop to ask you how we would be affected here by such a state of things there? An ordinary commercial revulsion in that country is often felt with severity and distress in every city and village of this Union. If the South were even inclined to emancipate the slaves, it could only be done upon the condition of their removal.

I know that those are conservative men attached to this party, who really believe that it has no such object in view, who feel no disposition to join in the crusade against slavery in the States, and who if they did so believe would recoil with horror from its contaminating touch. The alleged ground of their union with this party is opposition to slavery in the territories. Oh! they, let me ask, make a sectional party for such a purpose when its great founder has said that the battle on this issue has been already fought and the victory won? There is simply terror in the struggling to us where slavery could go? The law of climate is as controlling in the Territories as the States. We do not own one acre of territory in the world where the law of slave can ever tread. It is a wretched abstraction which ought not to influence the conduct of any who sincerely wish the perpetuity of the Government. So well aware is Mr. Seward of this fact, that he admits in a recent speech in the Northwest, that slavery cannot go into the Territories unless the African slave trade should be revived. I ask you if this is not giving up the whole question. In the first place, the free States have the numerical strength, and it would be idle for the slaveholding States, if they were disposed, to force a slave can ever tread. A

FUSION IN NEW YORK.—The combination of all the anti-Lincoln forces in New York is showing its influence in the quaking and trembling of the Republican leaders. The Journal of Commerce says a sudden change has come over them, and now instead of the confident assumption that Lincoln is to be elected by the people, they have taken to calculating the chances of the several candidates in the House of Representatives. This is a practical and sensible idea, and we are glad to see that they begin to realize their true condition. So long as the anti-Lincoln men were divided and wasting their strength, just so long were the Republicans justified in their anticipations of an easy victory in New York. But with the union of the conservative men in New York, the aspect of the Presidential question has materially changed, and nowhere is this change better understood, or more keenly appreciated, than in the ranks of the Lincolnites. They not only fear the consequences, but they tremble for the existence of the party, which rests its hopes upon the maintenance of an angry conflict between the different sections of the anti-Lincoln party.

We are gratified with the unanimity everywhere manifested in behalf of this Union movement. It strikes a sympathetic cord and awakens the liveliest emotions in every quarter. The delay and the obstacles encountered, have led many earnest advocates of united effort to despair of accomplishing any good result. But the announcement of a ticket, agreed to by the influential committee appointed at the Cooper Institute meeting, and already adopted, substantially, by one of the State committees, with some prospect of its being approved by the other, has sent an electric thrill to the heart of every anti-Lincoln voter, which will insure decided action at the polls, and promises to secure an anti-Republican victory in November. From the interior of that State the accounts are most encouraging, while for the merchants and business men of New York city and the independent voters of the river and island counties, we have no hesitation in speaking with confidence. *They will sustain the Union ticket*, earnestly and unitedly, with a will and a purpose that cannot fail to achieve the best results. If there is hostility in any quarter to the movement, it will be overborne and rendered futile by the enthusiastic uprising of the masses, who have no personal ends to serve, and no personal griefs to avenge, but whose first and last and only motive is to be found in a patriotic love of the Union, and a resolve that sectional animosity shall receive a withering rebuke in the present contest. We look for an early and cordial approval of the Union ticket by the two State committees, and its ratification by the people of the State.

☞Whilst the Republican organs of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania are so indignant at the "impertinent interference" in their affairs by the Union speakers, press, and Executive Committees of this State, they have no word of condemnation to utter against the inundation of their States by Republican orators, or the appeals of their party press from other States. Frank Blair, Carl Shurz, Thos. Corwin, R. M. Corwine, J. R. Giddings, Ex-Gov. Bebb, and a host of other strangers have peregrinated Indiana from the "Pocket" to the Lakes, without exciting one word of virtuous indignation from the sectional organs. The Union men of Indiana will not be deceived into the support of the Republican party, whatever may be the outcry raised against our advice to them. Professed friends of Mr. Bell may endeavor to "*sell out*" the Union men to a party which entertains sentiments directly antagonistic to our Union principles, but they will fail. We commend to their attention the comments of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, the leading Bell and Everett paper of Pennsylvania. It is sufficient answer to the ill-tempered complaints of the Republican press:

KENTUCKY TO PENNSYLVANIA!—THE STATE OF CLAY SPEAKS.—We call the earnest attention of every Bell and Everett man in Pennsylvania to the following speech, delivered in their action in the coming election. Kentucky has a right to speak. Her gallant *Union* men have already spoken, in a majority of 23,000, for the Constitution, and her wife is about to be added to Republican hospitality, and will be followed. *Roll on the glorious Union ball!* Union for the sake of the Union! is the battle cry.

☞At the last date, Queen Victoria's son was the guest of Old Buck. His mother was a great fool to intrust him to such company. He is either a smart boy or a spoiled child.

☞The New York Times, in reply to a Southern Breckinridge paper, which says, that, although secession may be a losing game, certain States mean to play it out, tells this pleasant anecdote:

Pluck is always commendable, but in this instance persistance in playing a losing game may only bring the unfortunate result that attended a Georgian who had lost his last dollar at what is called roulette, and who, on arriving at a Northern watering place, immediately sallied out in search of a fellow-victim. He soon came across a found a Dutchman turning a hand-organ. There was a "wheel," sure enough, and it was revolving. Thinking that fortune had guided him to the object of his search, he laid down a dollar upon the box. The Dutchman pocketed the stake and ground away. The Georgian laid down another and another, the Dutchman "lagged" them all and steadily ground his crank. He stuck to it only when his money was exhausted that the Georgian quit the game. He had pluck to the end, but finally succumbed. There was no use to play against a hand-organ. And thus, in the end, will the Secessionists propose to play—let them play it ever so persistently and courageously, they cannot beat the Union.

☞Wm. Sampson, Esq. Union Elector for the Third District, will address the people at the following times and places, commencing each day at 1 o'clock P. M.:

Fairview, Todd county, Wednesday, Oct. 10th.
Hearn's Mill, Todd county, Thursday, Oct. 11th.
Hamilton's, Logan county, Friday, Oct. 12th.
Russellville, Logan county, Monday, Oct. 15th.
Adairville, Logan county, Tuesday, Oct. 16th.
Franklin, Simpson county, Thursday, Oct. 18th.
Galway, Simpson county, Saturday, Oct. 20th.
New Roe, Allen county, Thursday, Oct. 25th.
Scottsville, Allen county, Friday, Oct. 26th.

It is earnestly hoped that the friends of Bell and Everett in the neighborhood of each appointment will make special efforts to bring out a larger crowd to hear Mr. Sampson, who is a talented and able debater.

☞Capt. James S. Jackson will address the people of the Second Congressional District, at the following times and places, commencing each day at 1 o'clock P. M.:

Greenville, Monday, October 15th.
Rochester, Tuesday 16th.
Woodbury, Wednesday, 17th.
Cannevville, Thursday, 18th.
Litchfield, Friday, 19th.
Hudsonville, Saturday, 20th.
Hardinsburg, Monday, 22d.
Cloverport, Tuesday, 23d.
Hawesville, Wednesday, 24th.
Lewisport, Thursday, 25th.
Owensboro, Friday, 26th.
Henderson, Saturday, 27th.
Calhoun, Monday, 29th.
Bell's Store, Tuesday, 30th.
Hartford, Wednesday, 31st.
Pacific, Thursday, November 1st.
South Carrollton, Friday, 2d.
Hopkinsville, Monday, 5th.

We are gratified that Capt. Jackson is about to get into the harness again, as our talented elector for that district, L. A. Leavell, Esq., has been compelled to abandon his appointments and return home in consequence of a hemorrhage of the lungs.

☞J. J. Storm, County Elector for Bell and Everett, will address the people of Hancock County at the following times and places:

Pellyville, Nov. 12th, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Hoodsonboro, Nov. 21, Oct. 13th, at 6 o'clock.
Wilson's Schoolhouse, Oct. 20th, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Lewisport, Oct. 20th, at 6 o'clock P. M.
Lewis Lane's, Oct. 22th, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Pellville, Nov. 3d, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞Capt. L. H. Rousseau will be prevented from meeting Humphrey Marshal at all his appointments, but he will so arrange his time as to meet him at

Russellville, Logan county, Thursday, Oct. 11.
Elkton, Todd county, Saturday, Oct. 13.
Hopkinsville, Christian county, Monday, Oct. 15.
Glasgow, Barren county, Wednesday, Oct. 17.
Jeffersontown, Jefferson co., Thursday, Oct. 25.
Lagrange, Oldham county, Friday, Oct. 26.
Franklin, Henry county, Saturday, Oct. 27.

MILTON, KY., Oct. 5, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a note from the Hon. W. L. Barkley, requesting me to fix the appointments for him in this county, and send the same to you for publication, together with the following, viz:

Ghent, Carroll county, Oct. 10, at night.
Milton, Trimble county, Oct. 11, at 1 o'clock.
Babcock's Mill, Trimble co., Oct. 11, at night.
Bedford, Trimble co., Oct. 12, at 1 o'clock.
Carrollton, Trimble co., Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock.
Warsaw, Trimble co., Oct. 13, at night.
Owenton, Trimble co., Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock.
Liberty, Trimble co., Oct. 15, at night.
Respectfully, W. D. GRAVES.

DAYTON, Oct. 6.

The Douglas Democracy are having a grand torch light procession here to-night. The number of torches in the procession, including those carried by some three hundred horsemen, is about 1,400. A number of private residences of leading Democrats and the Empire office are handsomely illuminated. The streets are thronged with spectators and much unusual enthusiasm prevails along the line of the procession.

LANCASTER, O., Oct. 6.

A two-mile race, between Alamode and Blue Tail Fly, for $2,000 was won by the former. Time—3:51½, 3:52.

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 8.

The New Mexican mail with dates to the 24th ult. arrived this evening. The preparations for a campaign against the Indians has not intimidated them, they went to Fort Fauntleroy a short time ago and run off 80 head of cattle belonging to Dr. Connelly. The volunteers for the war against the savages have marched for the place of rendezvous.

The election for members of the House of Representatives passed off quietly. J. A. Hubbell was elected to fill the vacancy of Judge occasioned by the resignation of Judge Baird.

No news from the plains, but few Indians seen and they were friendly.

A large Bell and Everett meeting was held in this city to-day, and at this time some three hundred torch bearers with music, &c., are parading the streets. A. W. Doniphan and Thomas P. Akers are the principal speakers.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.—The three great middle States of the Union hold their annual elections to-day, and the results will be anxiously awaited, as indicating, to some extent, their course of action in the Presidential contest. Pennsylvania chooses Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress. The Democratic candidate for Governor is Henry D. Foster, and the People's candidate Andrew G. Curtin. The fusion of all the anti-Republican strength upon the former is not complete, and therefore the election of Curtin to-day will not necessarily indicate that Lincoln can carry the State next month. The present delegation to Congress comprises only three Democrats, and the chances are that they will gain some of the districts which they lost two years since. The Legislature to be elected will select a United States Senator in place of William Bigler. The Bell and Everett party has made no distinct nominations, except for Congress in the five Philadelphia districts.

In Ohio, no Governor is to be elected, but a few State officers will be selected, and a delegation to Congress. The present delegation stands—Republicans 15, Democrats 6; there may be changes favorable to the Democracy. The Cincinnati Enquirer claims gains for Noble in the Tiffin District, Nugent in the Coshocton, Morris in the Guernsey, and Hutchins in the Ross, with equal chances in the Toledo, Marietta, and Second Hamilton Districts. On the other hand, they may lose some of their present districts, while the Republicans seem confident of holding their own.

In Indiana, Governor, full State ticket, Legislature, and Congressmen will be elected. Hendricks will be supported by the Democrats and Lane by the Republicans. The Union men have no candidate for Governor, but they will, we hope, generally vote so as to defeat the prospects of Lincoln's election. The Democrats now have three Congressmen out of the eleven, and with Conservative aid may make some gains. The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator in place of Graham N. Fitch.

We hope to-morrow morning to place before our readers telegraphic returns sufficient to indicate how these States have gone, and we sincerely trust they may bring us the assurance that the Republican cause has been crushed by the uprising of the Conservative masses of the North. We are not without a firm hope that they will.

ONLY FOUR WEEKS OFF!—We should like to transfer to our columns all the words spoken by the Richmond Whig, under the inspirations of patriotism and earnest zeal, to arouse the citizens of Virginia, but we can only return our thanks to that noble journal for the gallant fight it is making against Secession and corrupt Democracy. In one of its recent articles, in viewing the near approach of the Presidential election—only four weeks off from this very day—it asks if the grand army of patriots who are supporting Bell and Everett, are ready for the final shock of arms on the 6th of November; are their forces organized, disciplined and panting for the fray; is there anything yet to be done, which ought to be done to enable the State to be carried and secure a glorious victory? These are important and urgent questions and we repeat them to each and every Bell and Everett man in every county and in every neighborhood of Kentucky also. We ask, are the Whig desire the voters of Virginia, to answer these questions to their own patriotism and to their own consciences, and then say whether they can put their hands upon their hearts and fix their eyes upon heaven and reply, "We have done, and are still doing, and mean to continue to do, all that in us lies, to promote the common cause and secure the electoral vote of Kentucky to Bell and Everett." Is such the response of every one of the tens of thousands of gallant Union men of the State of Clay, Crittenden, Letcher and Morehead? If it is, nobly have they all performed their duty to themselves and to their country, and richly do they deserve the meed of praise. But have there really been no drones and laggards in the camp? Are there not some who have rested listlessly on their oars, and come short of their duty? Are there not some such in our ranks at the present moment? If there be, to all such we would earnestly and affectionately appeal to shake off their apathy at once, and rush with avidity and zeal and energy to the indispensable work of the canvass. In such a contest as this—a contest involving the life or death of the Constitution and the Union, how vastly important is the adjuration of our gallant Virginia friend, that every man is expected to do his duty, and this whole duty, not only without hesitation, but with all his soul and heart and strength. No man can be idle or indifferent in a contest so momentous, and stand acquitted at the bar of his country or at the bar of his own conscience. Each and every one must do something—must do all that can be done—to preserve our institutions and perpetuate the liberties of the thirty odd millions of prosperous and contented freemen, who inhabit this broad and goodly land. Each and every one must perform his part in the great struggle between sectionalism, fanaticism, and destructivism on the one hand, and nationality, conservatism, unity, and peace on the other. And such is the struggle that demands the zeal and the energies of us all at the present moment.

We are encouraged to believe; indeed we have ample evidences of the fact that our friends every where throughout the State are up and doing, like true men and good soldiers. From all portions of the State comes to us the most cheering intelligence in regard to the well organized condition and activity of our forces, and the prospects of our candidates. And, as the next four weeks is the most important part of the canvass, our friends have only to continue their exertions, zealously and energetically, in order to carry the day most triumphantly. We repeat therefore our earnest invocation to them all to perfect their organization in every county and in every neighborhood, and to see that the canvassing committees visit every voter and get them all out to the polls on the day of election. Let every man in our ranks, for the next four weeks, constitute himself a special vigilance committeeman, and let him devote his whole time and energies to seeing, remonstrating with, and appealing to the voters to set their faces against the Disunion faction and cast their suffrages for John Bell and Edward Everett and thus preserve the peace and unity of the country and promote the prosperity and happiness of all its citizens.

Only four weeks off! To arms! To arms! Hang out your banners! Oh how the approach of the day of contest ought to animate and inspirit us! When the trumpets summon us to the field and the banner of the Union waves proudly over our heads, who will be so recreant as to hold back! When our country calls upon her sons to do their duty and gather around the ark of the covenant which our fathers swore to defend from danger; when our glorious Constitution is in peril; and when traitors dare to menace the unity of our confederation, and sectionalism spreads its black banner, how proudly every breast will be advanced to meet the shock and bulwark our country from her malignant foes! "Our country!" Friends of the Union, let that be our watchword, and "Victory" will be the reply. Our country!

"By that dear name we wave the sword on high,
And swear with her to live, for her to die!"

☞The President has selected Mr. Glossbrenner as his private Secretary and all the Administration papers are lauding it as a judicious appointment. So it is; Glossbrenner is a very judicious politician, and played his cards well, as he was always an anti-Buchanan Democrat before the Cincinnati nomination. But we refer to this laudation to show Democratic inconsistency, which denounces Col. Forney for taking office under the present Congress, when Mr. Glossbrenner was openly a candidate for every office in its gift, and advanced money freely during the dead lock at the opening of its first session in the hope to obtain influence and purchase gratitude. There is no more judicious place-hunter than Mr. G.; he accepted American votes to elect him Sergeant-at-Arms three years ago, and was just as ready to take those of the Republicans last winter. The Americans, however, voted for him, as he had proved a good officer, to prevent the loss of time and delay of the public business; while the Republicans did not vote for him, because, with the anti-Lecompton Democrats, they were enabled to carry their caucus nominee. In the general scramble for the public printing last winter, Glossbrenner was elected printer, but by an error in the record of a vote, a new ballot was ordered and he lost the fat job. Thus Glossbrenner has squared the circle, having solicited support from anti-Buchanan Democrats, Americans, and Republicans, and now glides gently into the confidential secretaryship of the President.

☞The friends of Bell and Everett and the Union will have a grand State mass-meeting and barbecue in Selma on the 10th and 11th instants. Arrangements have been made to have the largest meeting ever held in Alabama, and we trust that the State will in November show Mr. Yancey that he can not lead her true sons into revolution against the Union.

GENERAL JACKSON'S "FORCE BILL."—The Philadelphia Press in a defence of the position assumed by Mr. Douglas in his answers to the Norfolk questions of Mr. Lamb, the Breckinridge elector, recalls to public attention the attitude which was assumed by the General Government when South Carolina by her celebrated ordinance of 1832, declared the Federal revenue laws, within the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null and void." Gen. Jackson was then President and promptly met the issue tendered by the revolted State in his proclamation of December 10th, and on the 16th January, 1833, he communicated to Congress the attitude of South Carolina and invoked the Representatives of the people to proclaim "that the Constitution and the laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble." Congress promptly co-operated with the President and passed "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports" which was approved March 3, 1833. The following are sections of that act:

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed, by the authorities of any State, or by a judge of any circuit or district court of the United States, in the State, that, within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States, is obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means, too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the then first of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military and other force forthwith to disperse; and if at any time after issuing such proclamation, any force, insurrection or obstruction shall be made, in the manner, or by the means aforesaid, *the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized*, promptly to employ such MEANS TO SUPPRESS THE SAME, AND TO CAUSE THE SAID LAWS OR PROCESS *to be duly executed*, as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned by the act of the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," and also, by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the judge of the United States for the proper district, to use other convenient places within the limits of said State, and to make such other provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.—*4 U. S. Statutes at Large, pp.* 632, 634.

It will here be seen that Mr. Douglas had the strongest precedents for his replies to the Norfolk questions, and that Mr. Breckinridge might have responded as promptly, had he regarded himself as an old Jackson Democrat, instead of the candidate and favorite of those who hold principles identical with the South Carolina ordinance. It is noticeable that during the year when South Carolina had rebelled against the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, she had refused her electoral vote to Jackson, then in the zenith of his popularity; and to Van Buren, then the darling "coming man" of the Democracy, "the Northern man with Southern principles," and that her Legislature gave the vote of the State to Floyd for President and Henry Lee for Vice President. This explains why South Carolina is the only State in the South where John Bell and Edward Everett are not jealously supported, for both these distinguished statesmen were in Congress when Gen. Jackson asked it to proclaim the supremacy of the laws, and that the Union was indissoluble, and *both recorded their votes to sustain the President.* And perhaps this may be a key to explain why the peculiar organs of Mr. Breckinridge are so unjust to the noble Tennessean, John Bell, who gave his aid, with James K. Polk, to Andrew Jackson, as to denounce him as "a traitor," and unfit to assume the duties of the Presidency. The heart of the monster of Disunion lies in South Carolina, and wherever its pulsations extend, the vitality is derived from the same rebel State which in 1852 announced doctrines that Gen. Jackson declared were "utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain." South Carolina repeats those doctrines now, and John Bell and Edward Everett are now as they were twenty-eight years ago uncompromisingly opposed to them. We have a right to conclude then, when the Courier, in the interests of John C. Breckinridge, denounces John Bell as a traitor, that it refers to his firm refusal to lend aid and comfort to the enemies of the *United States*—or in other words, that he is a traitor to the Secessionists who want to elevate Mr. Breckinridge to the Presidency, that they may reaffirm their pernicious dogmas.

Gen. Jackson's policy was cordially sustained by Senators Chambers of Md., Clayton and Naudain of Del., John Forsyth of Ga., Felix Grundy and Hugh Lawson White of Tenn., J. S. Johnston and Waggaman of Louisiana, and William C. Rives of Va.; all representing slave States, while Dallas and Wilkins of Pa., Mahlon Dickinson and Theodore Frelinghuysen of N. J., Ewing of Ohio, Hill of N. H., Holmes of Maine, Daniel Webster of Mass., and Silas Wright of New York, are on the record with them. In the House of Representatives at the 22d session of Congress there were we think 240 members, when the Force Bill passed that body, 149 yeas to 47 nays, and among the yeas were forty-five Southern Representatives, including JOHN BELL and James K. Polk of Tenn., Chilton Allen, Richard M. Johnson, Lecompte, R. P. LETCHER, Lyon, T. A. MARSHALL, Standifer, and Tompkins of Ky., eight from Virginia, Ashley from Missouri, seven from North Carolina, J. M. Wayne from Georgia, Milligan of Delaware, three from Louisiana, seven from Maryland, and James Blair, William Drayton, and T. R. Mitchell from South Carolina. The cotton States were not prepared to be precipitated into revolution then, and even South Carolina had conservative sons to denounce the treason of her recreant statesmen and dangerous advisers.

These Southern Conservatives, who stood so nobly by Gen. Jackson in the course which has lent imperishable lustre to his administration, were sustained by a noble army of Northern statesmen, who forgot party politics in the crisis of the country's destiny. Among them were EDWARD EVERETT, John Quincy Adams, and Rufus Choate of Mass., Beardsley, Cambreling, Michael Hoffman, John W. Taylor, Verplanck, and Aaron Ward, of New York, Tristam Burgess, of R. I., Thos. Corwin, S. T. Vinton, and Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, Denny, McKennan, Muhlenberg, and Horn, of Penn., George Evans, of Maine, Horace Everett, of of Vermont, Huntington, and Ralph I. Ingersoll, of Connecticut—all of the same political complexion as Bell and Everett. Is such the response of every one of the tens of thousands of gallant Union men of the State of Clay, Crittenden, Letcher and Morehead? If it is, nobly have they all performed their duty to themselves and to their country, and richly do they deserve the meed of praise. But have there really been no drones and laggards in the camp? Are there not some who have rested listlessly on their oars, and come short of their duty? Are there not some such in our ranks at the present moment? If there be, to all such we would earnestly and affectionately appeal to shake off their apathy at once, and rush with avidity and zeal and energy to the indispensable work of the canvass. In such a contest as this—a contest involving the life or death of the Constitution and the Union, how vastly important is the adjuration of our gallant Virginia friend, that every man is expected to do his duty, and this whole duty, not only without hesitation, but with all his soul and heart and strength. No man can be idle or indifferent in a contest so momentous, and stand acquitted at the bar of his country or at the bar of his own conscience. Each and every one must do something—must do all that can be done—to preserve our institutions and perpetuate the liberties of the thirty odd millions of prosperous and contented freemen, who inhabit this broad and goodly land. Each and every one must perform his part in the great struggle between sectionalism, fanaticism, and destructivism on the one hand, and nationality, conservatism, unity, and peace on the other. And such is the struggle that demands the zeal and the energies of us all at the present moment.

We are encouraged to believe; indeed we have ample evidences of the fact that our friends every where throughout the State are up and doing, like true men and good soldiers. From all portions of the State comes to us the most cheering intelligence in regard to the well organized condition and activity of our forces, and the prospects of our candidates. And, as the next four weeks is the most important part of the canvass, our friends have only to continue their exertions, zealously and energetically, in order to carry the day most triumphantly. We repeat therefore our earnest invocation to them all to perfect their organization in every county and in every neighborhood, and to see that the canvassing committees visit every voter and get them all out to the polls on the day of election. Let every man in our ranks, for the next four weeks, constitute himself a special vigilance committeeman, and let him devote his whole time and energies to seeing, remonstrating with, and appealing to the voters to set their faces against the Disunion faction and cast their suffrages for John Bell and Edward Everett and thus preserve the peace and unity of the country and promote the prosperity and happiness of all its citizens.

Only four weeks off! To arms! To arms! Hang out your banners! Oh how the approach of the day of contest ought to animate and inspirit us! When the trumpets summon us to the field and the banner of the Union waves proudly over our heads, who will be so recreant as to hold back! When our country calls upon her sons to do their duty and gather around the ark of the covenant which our fathers swore to defend from danger; when our glorious Constitution is in peril; and when traitors dare to menace the unity of our confederation, and sectionalism spreads its black banner, how proudly every breast will be advanced to meet the shock and bulwark our country from her malignant foes! "Our country!" Friends of the Union, let that be our watchword, and "Victory" will be the reply. Our country!

"By that dear name we wave the sword on high,
And swear with her to live, for her to die!"

☞Roger W. Hanson, Esq., will address the people at Bardstown on Thursday next, and at Elizabethtown on Friday, to commence each day at 2 P. M. Those appointments will of course draw crowds to hear one of the most eloquent champions in the cause of the Union.

☞The Frankfort Yeoman asks, "Will Mr. Douglas answer?" and when Mr. Breckinridge reads the query of his organ, the echo will come back to him, "Answer!" Perhaps Mr. Douglas finds out that this questioning is "a springe to catch woodcocks," for certainly the reticence of Mr. Breckinridge upon the questions propounded by his Virginia elector to Mr. Douglas, suggests the same thought which king Richard had, when the Duke of Norfolk showed him the scroll found on his tent before the battle of Bosworth field:

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold."

which was "a thing devised by the enemy."

BLANDY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE AND SAW MILLS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of this very successful machine. It carried off the award at the United States Agricultural show at Cincinnati last month.

PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—Cures Rheumatism;
Cures Neuralgia, Deafness;
" Toothache, Headache;
" Cramp in the Stomach;
" Burns, Bruises, Wounds;
" Pains in the Back and Breast;
" Earache, Stiff Neck;
" Piles, Swelled Glands;
" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas;
" Frosted Feet and Chilblains.
Sold wholesale and retail by
RAYMOND & TYLER,
74 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
oct1 dcod&weow

☞The postponed dedication of the new Methodist Church in Jeffersontown, Kentucky, will take place on Sunday the 14th instant. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Parsons. d2&w1

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Kentucky Republican Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
ALLEN A. BURTON....LANCASTER, GARRARD CO.
WM. THRELKELD....VISALIA, KENTON CO.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. SAM'L MCCAVE.....PADUCAH, MCCRACKEN CO.
2. SAM'L W. LANGLEY.....SCOTTSVILLE, HENDERSON CO.
3. JOS. W. CALFEE.....BOWLINGGREEN, WARREN CO.
4. ALEX. R. MCKEE.....SOMERSET, PULASKI CO.
5. R. LOVE WINSTON.....MORGANFIELD, UNION CO.
6. THOS. COYLE.....STEDWELL, MADISON CO.
7. EDGAR NEEDHAM.....CITY OF LOUISVILLE.
8. JAMES CRAIG.....NEW CASTLE, HENRY CO.
9. HARRY B. BROADUS.....ASHLAND, BOYD CO.
10. CHAS. HENDLEY.....NEWPORT, CAMPBELL CO.
od decddsw6

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 4, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Louisville City vs Bank of Kentucky, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
McNickle's heirs vs Henry, Kenton; affirmed.
Crockett vs Byrd, Christian; reversed.
Barbee vs Bondurant, Clarke; reversed.
Ullery vs Bondurant, Clarke; reversed.

ORDERS.

Leiber, Griffin, & Co. vs Levy, Jefferson; rehearing refused and reargument set for 6th inst.
Ky. Iron and Coal Manufacturing Co. vs Lexington and Big Sandy R. R. Co., Montgomery; to be docketed for hearing 6th day next term.
Tyson et al vs Robertson, Caldwell; continued.
Gray & Turner vs Pendleton, Caldwell; continued.
Hunt vs Duncan et al, Livingston; continued.
Turnbull vs Williams' executors et al, Hardin; continued.
Dixon's administrator vs Berry, Hardin; was submitted on briefs.
Craddock vs Craddock, Louisville Chancery; argument concluded by Butler for appellant.
Bell vs West River Importing Company, Louisville Chancery; argued by Isaac Caldwell, Esq., for appellees and Bigley for appellant.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Dixon's adm'r vs Dixon's adm'r, Hardin; affirmed.
Turnbull et al vs William's ex'r, Hardin; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Smith vs Smith, Mason; dismissed—failure to file record.
Sparks vs steamer Kate French, Lou. Chy.; judgment set aside and ordered to be dismissed at complainant's cost.
Mason's admr's vs Nelson's adm'r, Montgomery; petition for rehearing filed.
Fall vs McMurdy, Franklin; cross appeal granted and agreement filed.
Moore et al vs Moore ex's, Shelby; continued.
Wood vs Hamilton, Clay; continued.
Stribbling vs Pettit, Henry; continued.
Martin vs same, Henry; continued.
Carter vs same, Henry; continued.
Simpson vs Morgan, Union; rule vs appellant to file complete record by 1st day of next term.
Jenkins vs Bontig, Shelby;
Lighter & Co. vs Anderson, Shelby;
Hickman vs Hendrick, Shelby;
Riley vs McAtee, Lou. Chy.;
Shepherd vs same, Lou. Chy.;
Lieberman vs Owen, Frank. & Co., Union;
Frazer & Co's vs same, Union;
Sacles & Bro. vs same, Union;
Turban vs same, Union;
Gowdy, Terry, & Co. vs same, Union;
Anderson et al vs Owen, Union;
Yeakes et's vs Erber et al, Crittenden;
Thompson's heirs vs Hannon's adm'r, Livingston; were submitted on briefs.
Wilson et al vs Powell, Union; argued by Harlan for appellee and submitted.
Ford vs Ellingwood & Polk, Shelby; argued by Harlan for appellee and Lindsey for appellant.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Moxley's administrator vs Blakemore, Shelby; affirmed.
Lighter & Co. vs Anderson, Shelby; affirmed.
Wilson et al vs Powell, Union; affirmed.
Graham vs Harrison, Jefferson &c., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Southgate vs Seabolt, et al, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Jones vs Carter, Montgomery; petition for rehearing filed.
Lewis vs M'Creary, Lou. Chy; opinion modified and petition for rehearing overruled.
Freeman vs Hall, Jefferson; cross appeal granted.
Daugherty et al vs Mills' heirs, Franklin;
Finnell, comm'r, &c., vs Cox, Franklin;
Hodges vs Wilkinson, Franklin;
Pedigffer vs Wood et al, Franklin;
Freeman vs Hall, Jefferson;
Bacon et al vs Jones et al, Franklin;
Arnold vs Woodward's heirs, Franklin;
Young vs Bohannon's ex's, Woodford—were submitted on briefs.
Fall vs McMurdy, Franklin; argued by Craddock for appellee and Lindsey for appellant.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

MONDAY, October 8.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Anderson vs Brown, Union; affirmed.
Arnold vs Bennett's adm'r, Franklin; affirmed.
Barclay & Pogue vs Bennett's adm'r, Warren; affirmed on original and cross appeal.

ORDERS.

McCallister vs McCallister, Lou. Chy; motion by appellee to modify mandate.
Hamilton vs Hickman, Montgomery; cause stands for hearing without further agreement filed.
Hay vs Barrickman et al, Harrison; motion by appellant to dismiss appeal.
Mc Inlade vs Elliott, Fayette;
Lancaster vs Evans et al, Fayette;
Stone vs Harper, Fayette;
Marlow vs Lail et al, Big Sandy R. R., Fayette;
Wickliffe vs Breckinridge's adm'r, Fayette—were submitted on briefs.
Metter & Co. vs Russell et al, Fayette; argued by Johnson for appellee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The Union meeting at Cooper Institute this evening was attended by about 15,000 people. Four meetings assembled outside with bands of music and the square was lighted up. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Seymour, John J. Dix, and others.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans, $1,512,262; decrease in specie, $29,258; increase in circulation, $82,870; decrease in deposits, $1,206,657.

OMAHA, Oct. 6.

Captain Reynolds, of the 10th infantry, U. S. A., who arrived in this city on Thursday, from an exploring tour of the Wind River country, reports having discovered a pass 2,500 feet lower than any heretofore discovered on the line of the Rocky Mountains. It is about on the 43d parallel of latitude. An extensive sale of U. S. mules and ponies took place in this city to-day. The sale was under the direction of Capt. Reynolds and Lieut. Merrifield, of the 10th Infantry. The animals brought good prices.

MARRIED,

In the Fourth street SUBSCRIPTION, by Mr. Gotthelf, Mr. LEON KARN to Miss SARAH GRAUMANN.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. P. Bristow, Mr. JOHN FRENCH to Miss MARGUERITE BUTROUD, of Hardin county.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. G. Gates, Mr. O. H. GAYWOOD to Miss SUSAN SHARK, of Louisville, Ky.

On the evening of the 4th inst., by the Rev. F. Semour, Mr. JAS. A. DUNNINGTON, of Vicksburg, Miss., and Miss ELIZA WRIGHT, daughter of David Wright, Esq.

DIED,

On the 8th instant, VIRGINIA YAGER, aged seventeen years and eight months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral this evening, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of W. F. Rob-n, on Washington street, between Shelby and Campbell street.

In this city, on the 8th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., Mr. ASBURY M. LATHAM, late of Hopkinsville, Ky.

☞Memphis (Tenn.) papers and Florence (Ala.) Gazette please copy.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
Friday Evening, Oct. 5, 1860.

REMARKS.—The money market has been easier during the week, regulated somewhat by the loosening of the demand for loans. Exchange, especially eastern, has been in demand, and the broker's have advanced the rate of exchange to ¼ premium. We quote New Orleans exchange at ¾ premium, with an unusual scarcity. The weather became quite cool yesterday, after the storm of Sunday morning. The river is very low, with but three feet three inches in the canal and about four feet on the lower Ohio. As a consequence the shipments South are limited, the rates of freight ruling high. The general market has been dull during the week.

There is not much doing in Land Warrants, which we quote as follows:

Buying.	Selling.
80 acres..... 80	80 acres..... 85
90 acres..... 72	120 acres..... 80
60 acres..... 74	160 acres..... 90

Our quotations, it must be remembered, are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise stated.

BAGGING AND TWINE.—No sales have been limited. Power-loom bagging 15½c, hand-made 14c. Hand-made rope 7¼@7½c, machine rope 8c.

CANDLES, SOAP, AND TALLOW.—Sales of candles at 16c for 12s, 16½c for 10s, 17c for 8s or 6s, 18c for 15 oz., and 19c for 16 oz., at the usual time. Sales of family soap at $1 60 for boxes of 32 lbs. Tallow in demand at 9c @ 9¼.

COAL.—Sales by the barge load at 9c, and at 12c by the cart load.

CHEESE.—Western Reserve has advanced, and we now quote at 10@10½c, with a large demand. English 12½@13c; Hamburg 11@11½c.

COFFEE, COTTON YARNS, &c.—Nothing doing in cotton. We quote middling at 11c. Yarns have advanced with sales at 8c, 9c, and 10c for the different numbers to the city trade, with an advance of 1c to country dealers. Louisville batting 13c, No. 1 Maysville 12½@12c, Cincinnati and Pittsburg 12½c per lb. Cancelton and other good brands of sheetings 8½@9c, with a sale yesterday of 80 bales at that rate. Manilla rope in demand at 10½@12½c, as to size. Wadding 20@40c per dozen. Candle wick in demand at 1@1½c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There has not been much animation in the flour or grain market. We quote superfine at $5 85 @ 5 90, extra $5 95@6 25, family and fancy $6@6 25, choice at $6 50@6 75, and Pittsburg 12½c per lb. Cancelton and other good brands of sheetings 8½@9c, with a sale yesterday of 80 bales at that rate. Manilla rope in demand at 10½@12½c, as to size. Wadding 20@40c per dozen. Candle wick

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

☞ We call the careful and studious attention of our readers to the following report of the Kentucky Horticultural Society made to the American Pomological Society at itssession held in Philadelphia last month.

It is probably the most reliable report that has been published in this State in regard to fruits suited for cultivation in Kentucky.

Few persons who are not familiar with our city markets, can realize the importance, in a pecuniary point of view, of the fruit crop of our State. It is a matter of the first importance, therefore, that all should be informed upon this matter.

REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LOUISVILLE KY., Sept., 1860.

The Kentucky Horticultural Society, at Louisville, in response to the questions proposed by the American Pomological Society would respectfully submit the following report:

APPLES.

Question: In an orchard of 100 trees for family use, what *six*, what *twelve*, and what *twenty* varieties of apples, and how many trees of each variety, can be recommended for cultivation in the State of Kentucky?

Answer: 1st. For 100 trees the best six varieties for family use are:

5 Early Harvest,
5 Maiden's Blush,
10 Rambo,
10 Small Romanite,—Syn. Carthouse and Gilpin,
30 Wine Sap,
40 Rawle's Janet.

☞ 2d. The best twelve varieties for the same purpose are:

5 Early Harvest,
5 Malden's Blush,
5 Carolina Red June,
3 American Summer Pearmain,
5 Rambo,
5 Pennsylvania Red Streak,
4 Yellow Bellflower,
5 Milam,
15 Wine Sap,
15 New York Pippin,
10 Small Romanite,
25 Rawle's Janet.

☞ 3d. For 100 trees for family use, to include twenty varieties, the following kinds and number of each are recommended, mainly because these varieties have been tried and have succeeded so well as to give general satisfaction. Numerous other varieties, many of which are Southern and Western seedlings and some of them of surpassing quality, are cultivated in different localities, but none of them have been sufficiently tested throughout Kentucky to be recommended in this list.

The varieties are named in the order of ripening and will give a succession of apples for the whole year:

2 White Juneating,
5 Early Harvest,
3 Caroline Red June,
2 Black Amonite,
3 Fenley—(incorrectly spelled Finley or Findley,
3 American Summer Pearmain,
5 Maiden's Blush,
3 Fall Queen,
25 Rambo,
3 Pennsylvania Red Streak,
3 Yellow Bellflower,
2 Milam,
10 New York Pippin,
10 Wine Sap,
5 Red Winter Sweet,
2 Pryor's Red,
5 Newtown Pippin,
20 Rawle's Janet,
5 Small Romanite,
4 Carolina.

Question: For an orchard of *one thousand trees* what varieties and how many of each can be recommended for market purposes?

Answer:
100 Early Harvest,
100 Caroline Red June,
50 Malden's Blush,
50 Rep Astrachan,
50 Fenley,
50 Fall Pippin,
50 Pennsylvania Red Streak,
100 Wine Sap,
150 New York Pippin,
200 Rawle's Janet,
100 Carolina.

NOTE.

The foregoing list embraces such showy and saleable varieties as will keep a city market supplied, according to the demand, from the beginning of one season to the commencement of the next.

For shipping to Southern markets by the boat load, large, bright, showy apples with a firm, dry flesh have been found to be the most profitable: showy kinds are sold readily at high prices—there is less loss by decay arising from the sudden transit to a warm, moist climate, if the fruit be gathered a little before the time of shipment, but they soon become, in the South, tender and juicy. Hence hundreds of acres of land adjacent to the Lower Ohio river are planted entirely with the Carolina or with Rawle's Janet, the crops of which are sold extensively in the South.

Remarks on some of the less known apples in the foregoing lists:

NEW YORK PIPPIN.—No apple has ever attained in so short a period such universal popularity in the West as the New York Pippin, ignorance of their excellence being the only reason that it was brought from Illinois, but we observe that in that State, it has become confused with the Carolina, a different and altogether distinct variety. The New York Pippin is a handsome, showy, large apple, of good quality and keeps from up to April, but is a poor cooking apple for the table in January and February. It is deficient in flavor, but is mild, hardly subacid, tender, crisp, and juicy.

FENLEY.—This apple originated in Kentucky and was first brought into notice by the gentleman after whom it is named, and is called.

In Southwestern Kentucky the Horse apple, described by Downing, and a greatly inferior variety, has been erroneously called the Fenley. The Fenley is an apple of superior excellence, in general appearance somewhat resembling the Rawle's Janet and the Maiden's Blush combined, and for eating it is thought by many to be better than either of those varieties. It begins to ripen in July and continues to ripen gradually on the tree until the first of September.

PEARS.

Question: What are the best six and twelve varieties of Pears for Kentucky on the *pear stock* and also on the *quince stock?* What varieties and how many of each are best suited for an orchard of 100 *trees and for 1000 trees?*

Answer: Pears have never been extensively cultivated in Kentucky as an orchard fruit. The hot sun and the blasting and sap drying effects of the prevailing Westerly winds have greatly discouraged all attempts to cultivate the pear on a large scale. There are, however, many of them of enormous size and magnificent growth and some of them half a century old, are scattered all over the State, but the fruit is, with a few exceptions, of very poor quality. The finer varieties have been introduced and successfully fruited by nurserymen and amateurs, but many of the kinds have blighted even in the nursery rows. Many persons think that a western protection, such as would be afforded by a belt of evergreen trees, a hedge, a close, high fence or the steep slope of a hill, absolutely essential to save the pear tree from the injury and destruction, so frequently experienced from the combined action of the heat of the afternoon sun and the strong, dry, West wind which prevails during Summer and Autumn. Low branching is not a sufficient protection, the branches are more frequently blighted than any other portion of the tree.

In regard to winter pears, nearly every known kind has been tried and many have borne fruit very satisfactorily. The fruit, however, matures rapidly and requires much practical skill and more careful cellar arrangements to preserve pears in this climate than have been found necessary at the North. Some few persons, after some years of experience, have acquired the skill and knowledge necessary to preserve and ripen in perfection the Virar of Winkfield, the Easter Beurre, and other late pears, but, as a people, we have not attained to such success.

The following kinds have been extensively cultivated, notwithstanding the difficulties in reference to the blight from unfavorable exposure, and in every instance, each kind has sustained its established reputation in regard to growth and quality:

ON PEAR STOCK.

Madeleine,
Bloodgood,
Tyson,
Bartlett,
Seckel—(hardy and prolific),
Buffum,
Belle Lucrative,
White Doyenne—(does not crack),
Flemish Beauty—(disposed to rot at core).

ON THE QUINCE STOCK.—The following have done well. Madeleine, Duchess d' Angoulemc, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Tyson, Buffum, Bloodgood, Seckel, and Bartlett, for four or five crops.

So far as tested, the following have been grown with great success, on Pear stock, and some of them on Quince stock, viz.: Beurhorn's Seedling, Beurre Giffard, Doyenne d' ete, St. Ghislain, Osband's Summer, Cary Pear, Andrew's, Stevens's Genesee, Rostiezer, &c.

PEACHES.

Question: What are the best six and twelve varieties. What varieties and how many of each are best adapted for an orchard of 100 trees and for 1000 trees?

Answer: In deciding upon the best six varieties, a difficulty is presented in regard to whether white or yellow fleshed kinds, and whether free or cling stone kinds would be preferred. A preference in these matters depends entirely upon individual taste.

The following list of twelve varieties, which are named in the order of ripening and which embraces a period extending from July to October, is recommended, for an orchard for family use of 100 trees, to be divided in equal proportions of each kind. For an orchard of 1000 trees for market purposes, the earliest kinds sell for the highest prices and the late kinds are generally in great demand for preserving; hence a larger portion should be of the early and late kinds, when prices are high, instead of the kinds that mature during the glut of the season:

Early Tillotson—free,
Crawford's Early—free,
New York Cling—(Synonym Pope's cling),
Van Zant's Superb—free,
Old Mixon—free,
Catharine—cling,
Crawford's Late—free,
Columbia—free,
Grand Admirable—cling,
Freestone Heath,
Large White Heath—cling,
Smock's Late—free,

In addition to the foregoing, the following varieties of good quality, could be added and would be desirable, insuring by the diversity of kinds, more certainty of a partial crop in unfavorable seasons. By some persons the white fleshed kinds are believed to be hardier than the yellow fleshed.

Hill's Superb Jersey—free,
Druid Hill—free,
Leopold—cling,
Tippecanoe—cling,
Early Red Rareripe—free,
George the Fourth—free,
Royal George—free,
Hobb's Seedling—cling,
Malta, and many Southern seedlings have been cultivated and could be cordially recommended, if it were desirable to extend the list. fruits suited for cultivation in Kentucky.

☞ 2d. For 100 trees for family use, to include twenty varieties, the following kinds and number of each are recommended, mainly because these varieties have been tried and have succeeded so well as to give general satisfaction. Numerous other varieties, many of which are Southern and Western seedlings and some of them of surpassing quality, are cultivated in different localities, but none of them have been sufficiently tested throughout Kentucky to be recommended in this list.

The Lesson of the Leaves.—Leaves are light, and useless, and idle, and wavering, and chargeable: they even dance; yet God has made them part of the oak. In so doing he has given us a lesson not to deny the stouthearteduess within because we see the lightsomeness without.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Day of Month.	7 o'clock A. M.	2 o'clock P. M.	9 o'clock P. M.	Mean Temperature.	Barometer.	Direction of Wind.	Course of Wind.	Remarks.
1	56	77	71	68	29.48	n. e.	Variable.	Do.
2	61	82	77	73	29.41	s. e.	Variable.	Do.
3	61	79	74	71	29.61	w.	Do.	Do.
4	61	80	75	72	29.61	s. w.	Do.	Do.
5	70	80½	76	78	29.64	calm.	Do.	Do.
6	72	90	83	82	29.54	w. s. w.	Do.	Do.
7	69	91	83	80	29.54	n. w.	Variable.	Do.
8	72	90	77	80	29.58	s. w.	Do.	Do.
9	67	84	76	76	29.58	.14	n. e.	Cloudy.
10	67	71	66	61	29.56	s. w.	Variable.	Do.
11	61	80	71	71	29.56	s. w.	Do.	Do.
12	63	85	57	68	29.62	n. e.	Do.	Do.
13	52	68	60	60	29.72	n. e.	Clear.	Do.
14	53	85	76	71	29.71	s. w.	Do.	Variable.
15	67	90	83	80	29.68	s. w.	Do.	Do.
16	67	86	83	79	29.58	1.27	s. e.	Cloudy.
17	58	73	64	65	29.48	e.	Clear.	Do.
18	59	79	69	69	29.48	s. w.	Do.	Do.
19	59	79	69	67	29.48	.15	n. n. w.	Variable.
20	61	83	58	68	29.58	n. w.	Clear.	Do.
21	61	83	58	68	29.58	s. w.	Do.	Do.
22	61	81	73	71	29.60	s. w.	Do.	Variable.
23	62	81	74	72	29.46	s. w.	Do.	Do.
24	61	81	71	71	29.46	s. w.	Do.	Do.
25	68	88	69	69	29.60	.58	n.	Cloudy.
26	58	68	60	62	29.68	n.	Clear.	Do.
27	53	64	65	61	29.71	n. e.	Clear.	Variable.
28	47	81	58	59	29.64	.40	n.	Cloudy.
				69.5		2.21		

**29.628*

*Fragments or pieces (as it were) of rainbow (sometimes called "wind-galls") seen on detached clouds.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.

The Republican publishes a speech delivered yesterday by Mayor Jackson, Governor elect, who recently spoke in the Breckinridge State Convention and has since been declared by the Breckinridge men as in favor of their candidate. Therefore a committee of Douglas men was recently appointed to inquire whether he intended to support Douglas. He replied in the affirmative. He was a reply to the interrogatories propounded by the committee. He commenced by stating that he was never more anxious for the manifestation of Divine Providence to make the American a missionary nation. It is estimated that 6,000 friends of the Board are being entertained here as guests of the citizens of Boston.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 3.

Baron Renfrew and suite arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. At all the important points along the road great crowds collected to see the train pass.

At all places where the train stopped the Prince showed himself at the rear car car, much to the gratification of the assembled crowds. Descending the rear platform he shook hands with and spoke upon the locomotive, so as to obtain a better view of the magnificent scenery of the Eastern slope of the Alleghenies. They expressed themselves much gratified with the trip. At Altoona the party was welcomed by an immense crowd, and amid much cheering and much enthusiasm they passed down the valley of the beautiful Juniata, and before the dawn of the morning arrived at Harrisburg, where they were received by a large and enthusiasic crowd who escorted them to their quarters at the Jones House. They leave Harrisburg at 9 o'clock A. M. for Washington via Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNAUGHT.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 3.

The steamship Connaught, from Galway on Tuesday, the 25th ult., arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning en route for Boston.

The Palestine, for Quebec, arrived at London-derry on Monday.

Victor Emanuel had determinded to go to Naples.

Sardinian ships had bombarded Ancona for nine hours, which replied vigorously. The action had been suspended for a conference.

Garibaldi's troops were concentrated at Voltera.

Great Britain.—Queen Victoria embarked on the 25d, intending to remain a week in the court of Prussia at Coburg. Lord John Russell accompanies the Queen, and will, it is said, have a political conference with Schleimitz, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Four submarine cables between Valentia Bay and the islands of Iva, Majorca, and Minorca, to Barcelona has been successfully laid.

Prince John of Bourbon publishes in the Times an appeal to the Spanish people relative to his rights to the Spanish throne.

Additional news Questions.—Paris, Saturday.—It is reported to-day that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio, but it was officially denied.

Turin.—The Sardinian government has decided that the French soldiers of the Papal army, who were made prisoners, shall be immediately returned to their families.

France.—The Emperor and Empress reached St. Cloud from Algiers on the 23d.

Napoleon in a speech at Algiers promised his best efforts to forward the interests of the colony.

Paris, Saturday.—The Patrie denounces as false the report that the Emperor had expressed a wish to be invited to Warsaw.

Garibaldi, in a letter published in the official journal at Naples, says:

"Although I am quite disposed to sacrifice all personal feeling on the altar of freedom, I can never be reconciled with men who have sold an Italian province."

Nevertheless, a decree of Garibaldi promulgates the Sardinian constitution for Naples and Sicily, but without fixing a day for carrying it into effect.

The French Moniteur de l'Armee says there is nothing in the state of European politics to prevent the usual month's furlough being given on the 1st of October.

The Sardinian Ambassador had quitted Paris, leaving the business of legislation to the Secretary.

Naples.—No new movements had been made by Garibaldi.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The President has appointed the Rev. Andrew G. Carothers, pastor of the Assembly Church of this city, Consul at Turks Island. Hiram Ashmun was not removed, as has been stated, from the Postmastership of Bellows Valley, but resigned that office.

Baron Renfrew arrived at 4 o'clock by a special train. There were about 1,000 spectators at the station evincing intense anxiety to obtain a view of the Prince, and in this they were gratified. They greeted him in appropriate with cheers. Immediately on the arrival of the train, Gen. Cass was introduced to Lord Renfrew by Lord Lyons, when the former said he had the pleasure of welcoming his Lordship to Washington in the name of the President, and with his Lordship's permission he would accompany him to the Executive mansion. Both were present with Gen. Cass, Messrs. Henry and Buchanan, nephews of the President, each formerly his private Secretary, and on this occasion, representing the President's family. A carriage was in waiting for them, together with those of the Secretaries, Toucey, Cobb, Thompson, and Cass, and Lord Lyons's, were in waiting to convey the party to the White House.

Lord Renfrew went there in company with Gen. Cass, Lord Lyons, and the Duke of Newcastle. Upon arriving at the mansion, where the President was in waiting to receive him, he was presented to him by Gen. Cass and received a cordial welcome. Lord Lyons then performed the ceremony of introducing the suite.

As the proceedings were private, the President's grounds were closed against intrusion and attended by police officers.

It is a noticeable fact that Gen. Cass, who, under the theory of the British Constitution, was born a British subject, his nativity being before the treaty of peace, was received by him in the name of the President; besides, Mr. Cass was present at the coronation of the Prince's mother.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 3.

A private despatch to a gentleman in Columbus reports the result in Escambia county, Florida, as overwhelmingly Bell and Everett for Governor, Congress, and Legislature.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Oct. 3.

The murderer of the two persons whose bodies were found on the mountain road between this place and Van Buren on the 23d ult. were brought here last night. This morning a large crowd collected and insisted upon hanging the man at once, but by the repeated efforts of some of our most influential citizens the crowd was finally prevailed upon to allow his captors to take him back to the county in which he committed the deed. It is thought that he will be hung to-day or to-morrow. His wife is in custody as accessory to the deed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

There were several bids for carrying the mail from Charleston to Key West and Havana. The Postmaster General to-day awarded the contract to M. C. Morsical. Hence the steamer Isabel will again be placed on the route.

☞ Inspired words spoken by a son of light to a daughter of heaven.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO MISS S. M. B.

BY JOHN J. PLATT.

When first I knew you, poem-veiled,
Your voice came weirdly sweet and low,
Like a lost Wind whose soul has wailed
Through fairy worlds of woe.

Flower-like arose your magic-words:
Winged, to me it seemed they brought
Dreams that had flown like angel birds
From Eden-gates of thought.

Your real, flushed, ideal came:
The pilgrim clouds, that knoel at even,
Rose glorified with wings of flame—
Your earth in sight of heaven!

I said: "Her words are wondrous fair—
Like clasping dreams of mother-land
That kiss a wanderer, dying, where
A fountain flowers—from sand!"

Unveiled I met you—dreamed how well
Your voice the same I heard: at times
Like the soul-dream that haunts the shell—
The Sea's forgotten rhymes;

And oft with gentlest fancies fraught,
In laugh-familiar woman-words
That flutter round the eaves of thought
Like summer evening birds.

Or honey-wit that never stings,
Familiar kissing gay and grave,
Like those bright lightning-birds whose wings
Dip in the twilight wave.

I knew you, poem-veiled, afar—
(My dream would not, dream-like, depart);
Yesterday in my soul, a star—
To-day within my heart!

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on Saturday, Sept. 22d, via Queenstown on the 23d, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Monday, en route for Halifax and Boston.

The Canada was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press and the following summary of her news obtained.

The steamship Prince Albert, from New York via St. Johns, arrived at Galway or the 21st.

The steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

The news by the Canada is unimportant.

Italian affairs were unchanged.

The Papal army was virtually disbanded.

Ancona was besieged and blockaded.

Garibaldi was preparing to march against Capua. He had again said he would proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from Rome.

The Paris Bourse had advanced ⅜ @ ½ cent.

Vagrom estimates of the England, of unsatisfactory China news via Russia.

The Queen and Prince Albert were embarking at Gravesend for Antwerp on the day the Canada left. The weather was again unfavorable for the crops.

In the 23d Garibaldi's troops had disembarked at the mouth of the Gairgliano,and intercepted the communication of the royal troops between Capua and Gaeta. Garibaldi had been to Palermo and published a fresh proclamation to the between the signs and the change foretold by them, the longer such altered weather will last; and, on the contrary, the less time between a warning and a change, the shorter will be the continuance of such foretold weather.

To know the state of the air not only a barometer and thermometer should be watched, but the appearances of the sky should be vigilantly noticed.

If the barometer has been about its ordinary height, say a near 30 inches (at the level) and is steady, or rising, while the thermometer falls, and dampness becomes less, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, less rain or snow may be expected.

On the contrary, if a fall takes place with a rising thermometer and increased dampness, wind and rain may be expected from the south-eastward, southward, or south-westward.

A fall with a low thermometer foretells snow.

Exceptions to these rules occur when a northeasterly wind, with wet (rain, hail, or snow) is impending, before which the barometer often rises (on account of the direction of the coming wind alone) and deceives persons who, from that sign only (the rising) expect fair weather.

When the thermometer is rather below its ordinary height, say down to near 29½ inches (at the sea level), a rise foretells less wind; or a change in its direction towards the north-ward, or less wet; but when it has been very low, about 29 inches, the first rising usually precedes or indicates strong wind; at times heavy squalls from the north-westward, northward, or north-eastward—after which violence, a gradually rising glass foretells improving weather if the thermometer falls; but, if the warmth continue, probably the wind will back (shift against the sun's course), and more southerly, or south-westerly wind will follow, especially if the barometer rise is sudden.

The most dangerous shifts of wind, or the heaviest northerly gales, happen soon after the barometer first rises from a very low point; or, if the wind veers gradually, at some time afterwards.

Indications of approaching changes of weather and the direction and force of winds are shown less by the height of the barometer than by its falling or rising. Nevertheless, a height of more than thirty (30) inches (at a level of the sea) is indicative of fine weather and moderate winds; except from the north, occasionally.

A rapid rise of the barometer indicates unsettled weather; a slow movement the contrary, as likewise a steady barometer, which, when continued, at last will always foretell settled weather.

A rapid and considerable fall is a sign of stormy weather and rain (or snow). Alternate rising and and sinking indicates unsettled and threatening weather.

The greatest depressions of the barometer are with gales from S. E., S., or S. W.; the greatest elevations with the wind from N. W., N., or N. E., or in calm.

A few of the more marked signs of weather useful alike to seamen, farmers, and gardeners, are the following:

Weather clear or cloudy—a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a red sky in the morning (when first I knew you, poem-veiled,
Your voice came weirdly sweet and low,
Like a lost Wind whose soul has wailed
Through fairy worlds of woe.

Flower-like arose your magic-words:
Winged, to me it seemed they brought
Dreams that had flown like angel birds
From Eden-gates of thought.

Your real, flushed, ideal came:
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ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The steamer Glasgow intercepted off Cape Race yesterday.

The Sardinians have defeated Lamoriciere and have taken Perugia and Spoletto.

The Great Eastern has been safely gridironed at Milford.

It is reported that Napoleon was fired upon by an insane man at Toulon. The shot was averted by a bystander.

ADDITIONAL BY THE GLASGOW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The weather in England had been rainy but was again finer at the sailing of the Glasgow.

An official letter from the Foreign Office says Mr. Lindsay has no authority to negotiate with the American government relative to the shipping interests.

The attempt to lay a submarine cable between Toulon and Algiers had failed.

The Paris bourse was heavy; rentes 67f 90c.

The Sardinians took Perugia after a hot fight, and made 1,600 prisoners, including Gen. Schmidt.

The citadel of Spoletto had capitulated, and the garrison, 600 strong, were taken prisoners.

The Sardinians had also occupied numerous other places.

General Cialdenia was advancing against Ancona. The late Neapolitan fleet had arrived to assist him in the attack on that place.

There was an unconfirmed rumor that the Pope had fled from Rome. The event was generally speculated upon.

There were also numerous rumors that Lamericiere, with 20,000 men, was marching towards the Neapolitan frontiers with a view of effecting a junction with the Neapolitan troops.

It was reported that Garibaldi was exclusively occupied in organizing an army and navy, the former to consist of 150,000, while 500 vessels are to be made for war purposes. There were indications that he intended going to Venetia.

Kossuth was expected at Naples.

The only foreign ministers remaining at Naples were the British, French, Sardisan, and American, the latter was very unwell.

General Scitori was appointed commander of the army in the Dictator's absence.

A Russian envoy had arrived at Vienna with a letter of invitation to the Emperor of Austria to visit Warsaw.

Several officers of high rank had been shot at Damascus.

The Bombay August mail would probably be forwarded by the Arago from Southampton on the 19th for New York. The news had not transpired.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.

It is now positively certain that the schooner St. Mary's foundered on the night the Lady Elgin was lost. One of her small boats drifted ashore on Sunday 1st a short distance north of this city. A body supposed to have been lost from the Lady Elgin has been identified as one of the schooner's crew. There were eleven persons, including the crew, on board. The vessel was valued at $6,000; no insurance.

VAN BUREN, ARK., Sept. 23.

The Bell and Everett party hoisted a magnificent flag last night. Hon. Jesse Turner addressed the crowd. They are sanguine that the State of Arkansas will declare for the Union party.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.

Baron Renfrew and suite arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. In consequence of a freight train having run off the track they were delayed three hours. They were accompanied by Mayor Bishop, Judge Stone, C. W. Sibley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, John Torrence, President of the City Council, and Rufus King, President of the School Board, who met the train at Cochran and tendered the hospitalities of the city to the guests. In consequence of the lateness of the hour there were but few persons at the depot when the train arrived. Lord Renfrew and party took breakfast at the Burnet House, and left for Columbus, where they occupy apartments on the second floor of the southeastern wing.

The Prince will leave the Burnet House at 11 o'clock this morning, and escorted by the Mayor and other members of the committee, make an excursion of the city, and through Mt. Auburn and Clifton. This afternoon there will be a grand display of the whole Fire Department on Fifth street. To-night the Prince attends a ball at Pike's Opera House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

The steamship Kangaroo for Liverpool took 260 passengers and $117,000 in specie. The Bremen for Southampton and Bremen took 150 passengers and $580,000 in specie.

SOUTH BERWICK (ME.) JUNCTION, Sept. 29.

The railroad bridge over the Salmon Falls river, on the Great Falls and Conway road, fell this morning while a train was passing over it. The engine and four platform cars fell with the bridge. The brakeman pulled the pin connecting the freight cars with the passenger cars just in time to save the latter from being precipitated into the river. The engineer saved his life by jumping from his engine to the abutment of the bridge. Nobody was hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 29.

The commander of the war steamer Gladiator was assaulted and knocked down at the St. Charles bar-room. Considerable excitement ensued.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

The inflation of Mr. Lowe's balloon commenced last night at 5 o'clock. This morning everything was prepared for the ascension in the basket, and the rope about to be cut, when the balloon burst-ed near the top.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

The Duke of Newcastle has accepted, in behalf of Baron Renfrew, the dinner invitation extended by Moses S. Grinnell. It comes off next Saturday week. Lady Franklin will be present.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

It is stated that a committee of one hundred citizens have made the necessary arrangements for private entertainment in honor of the Prince of Wales, to come off on the evening of the 10th of October. The entire company of the New York Academy of Music, with the exception of Patti, and the combination of musical talent will be the strongest ever witnessed in this country. Baron Renfrew is to select the programme.

The case of Robt. Thompson, sentenced to be hung for the murder of John Copic, will be carried to the Supreme Court.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.

The train of the Nashvile and Chattanooga Railroad going out this morning was thrown off the track by obstructions placed on the road. One person was killed, one mortally and several badly wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

The storeship Relief will leave Boston on the 15th inst. for the Mediterranean.

The Secretary of the Navy cheerfully responded to a request that the vessel be directed to convey thither, such articles of clothing and fabrics as converted for the relief of the sufferers in Syria, as the charitable of this country may contribute up to that period.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.

The ball last night at Pike's Opera House was a brilliant affair, though the room was not crowded. The Prince and suite arrived at 10 o'clock and walking down the parquette were shown to a private box. Prince and Lord Renfrew danced "Queen." The Prince was plainly attired and without any decorations. The view of the room and people was strikingly beautiful. The extensive gallery was decorated in the back ground and evergreens and natural flowers in front, with gaily dressed women, made up a scene of rare beauty. The Prince opened the ball, leading off in the Lancers with Mrs. Pike, wife of the proprietor of the Opera House.

During the evening the Prince danced with four other ladies, in the following order: Miss Rebecca Greenough, Miss Richie, Miss Pike, Miss Alice Hilton, and Miss Helen McGregor. The Prince left the ball-room at half past four o'clock. Seven hundred more were invited to the ball at St. John's Church at the corner of the Seventh and Plum streets. The sermon was preached by Bishop McIlvain. To-night they attend Christ's Church on the same errand.

The party leave to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock for Pittsburg by the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, having been well pleased with their visit to this city, and leaving a favorable impression upon our people.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 2.

The steamship North America, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., via Queenstown on the 30th ult., passed here at 3 o'clock this morning bound for Quebec. She was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. The most striking feature in the interesting the report received by steamer Glasgow off Cape Race, of the defeat of Gen. Lamoriciere by Gen. Cialdine. The battle lasted six hours, and afterwards the latter with 7,000 men of Lamoriciere's army capitulated. Lamoriciere escaped to Ancona.

Considerable uneasiness was felt in Paris of a collision between the Frenth troops at Rome and Garibaldi's legions.

The hopes of more serious complications being avoided was evidently founded on the expectation that the Pope would shortly leave Rome.

The sacred college were exerting their influence to induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria. If he should be expelled, the French would follow his example, and the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

It was reported that Gen. Guyon's forces would be increased to 50,000.

The London Times says the Papal army no longer exists, for the 40,000 men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned Gen. Cialdini's prisoners.

The Herald says the Papal army has been defeated, but not dishonored. Lamoriciere was evidently overpowered by numbers.

The London Chronicle says the result of the recent battle is to seal the fate of the King of Naples and the whole Roman territory except Rome, Hiterbe, and Civita Vecchia.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 2.

The submarine cable intended to connect Algiers and Toulon will be landed at Minorca to establish a communication between Algiers and Paris via Spain.

Caserta, Sept. 18.—Garibaldi has appointed Signor Saffi pro-dictator of Sicily. Baron Brenner will leave Naples on Thursday next. It is reported that Farini will be sent to Naples.

Garibaldi will leave to-morrow for Capua. The Journal Armonia, of Florence, has been seized for publishing an article insulting to the Emperor of the French.

Lamoriciere's defeat will hasten the departure from Gaeta of the King of Naples.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent informs us that a manifesto by the Pope announcing his intention to withdraw from Rome, is already prepared.

The battle of the 18th between Lamoriere and Cialdini lasted six hours. After the battle, the greatest portion of the political army capitulated. The foreign troops will return to their respective countries. Lamoriere, with a few horsemen, succeeded in reaching Ancona. Outside of Ancona there is a pontifical battalion.

There was a vague report in Paris that Napoleon would attend the Imperial meeting at Warsaw.

The following official despatch reached Turin:

Jesi, Sept. 18.—Lamoriciere with 11,000 men, attacked to-day the position lately taken by Cialdini at Castle Pidimo. The fight was short but desperate, with the following results: The junction of Lamoriere's corps with the remainder of his troops at Ancona, is prevented; six hundred prisoners have been made, six pieces of artillery and a flag were taken. The wounded, among whom was General Pembrini, fell into the hands of Cialdini. The loss of the enemy is considerable. A column of 6,000 men made a sortie from Ancona and took part in the fight, but was compelled to retire and are being pursued by the Sardinian troops.

The Neapolitan fleet opened fire against Ancona. The 600 prisoners of war taken at Spoletto are Irishmen. The Sardinian Government wished the British Minister to take charge of them and send them home, but he declined, saying he could not regard them as British subjects.

No foreign Minister except the French had been ordered to quit Turin. Advices from Turin assert that a letter had been addressed by Garibaldi to Victor Emanuel demanding the immediate dismissal of Cavour and Farini. He also demanded 30,000 Sardinian soldiers to garrison Naples. Garibaldi's letter is concluded in respectful but energetic terms. The above conditions are specified by Garibaldi as a *sine qua non* of good understanding between him and Piedmont.

The King immediat-ly despatched a note to Garibaldi but its contents are not known.

The ministry will communicate to the Sardinian Parliament the demands of Garibaldi and request its approval of their conduct. Should this approval be withheld, the Cabinet will resign. If Garibaldi's request is granted, the King will place himself at the head of his army and march for Naples. Much agitation prevails at Turin.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.

The Bell and Everett Convention for the Fourth District to-day nominated Erastus G. Biglow for Congress.

THE NEW FALL BONNETS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser thus describes some of the "coming bonnets:"

Among the bonnets are to be some of the finest description of velvet that can be made. The ground work of one of that we have seen is composed of white, uncut velvet, ornamented by fruit of gold and black color, with rich purple velvet leaves. The front trimmings are composed of moss roses and blonde, with strings of white and gold. Another style is composed of purple uncut-velvet, ornamented with point lace, purple velvet grapes with gold stem, stars with connecting chains of gold, &c. Another is an evening bonnet of cherry-colored velvet and point lace, with marlbout plumes, fastened with gold pins. The front trimmings are composed of marlbout plumes and blonde. Still another is a *chapeau de visite*, and is made of purple and black velvet, with curling ostrich plumes, the front trimming composed of velvet flowers and blonde lace. Another is a very rich article, and is formed of pink uncut velvet and ostrich feathers; the latter looking as if they were carelessly thrown upon the bonnet and there rested. This style has ornaments. The front trimmings are moss roses and blonde. We need scarcely tell our lady readers that the "coal-scuttle" bonnet has entirely vanished, and the style of the new fashions is a neat, small bonnet, suitable to almost any figure, adding beauty to the beautiful, dignity to the queen-like, and improving the appearance of all.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst., at the Gathright House in this city, by Rev. Smith Thomas, Mr. JOHN BRINLEY to MRS. E. BOLTON, both of Shelby county. Ky.

In Cincinnati, on the morning of the 27th ult., in the chapel of St. Xavier's Church, by Rev. C. Driscol, Mr. WM. PENN, of this city, to MARY ANN TALLEY, formerly of Henrico county, Virginia.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, at 6¾ o'clock, in this city, Mr. JOHN T. LOSTON, in the 30th year of his age.

☞ Cincinnati and New York papers copy.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists